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VOL. 1 NO 83. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1913. ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES

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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	6000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	16000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	16500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	1st June.	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	1936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA	1205	Thu. 12th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA	1695	Fri. 13th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Barala" 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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7th June, 1913.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

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THE Bombay Chronicle

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NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE 5TH ANNUAL GENERAL GATHERING of the Bombay Young Cricketers, will take place on Sunday, the 8th June, 1913, in the Hall of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, in Kandewady, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL. B., Bar.-at-Law. All members and well-wishers of the Club are earnestly requested by the Honorary Secretary to be present at 4 p.m. (S.T.). 0179

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NORTHERN EXPRESSES.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE these trains will not run. Passengers for Delhi and beyond will be booked by the Guzerat Mails. No passengers will be booked to stations East of Baroda for the present.

All Passenger Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will run as usual.

LOCAL SUBURBAN SERVICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, June 7th. the Company will endeavour to resume their ordinary service, after 14 hours.

On and after Sunday, June 8th, the usual full service will run, as notified in the Company's Time Tables.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
250

MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON 5TH JUNE 1913 TO FILL UP THE CASUAL VACANCY IN FORT WARD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Commissioner will commence enquiry as to the validity of votes that have been objected to or challenged, on Monday the 9th instant at 11 a.m. Bombay Time. The parties challenging and the parties whose votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to be present at the time specified above.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th June, 1913. 0188

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi, teaches Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting and other useful subjects. Fees most moderate. New Session opens on 9th June, 1913. 0175

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MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WHEN THE
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
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REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
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ROYAL
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For the first time in India.

GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL.

A grand spectacular performance at which the Star Dancers of all the European Capitals will appear.
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TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY:
First ..... 6-30 p.m. Carriages ..... 8-30.
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Sensational Acrobatic Dancers.

MADAME JAKOWLEW.
Prima Dona from the St. Petersburg Imperial Opera.

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The Jolly Dutch Girl.

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MISS SYBIL GERRARD.
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MISS ROSIE JOHNSON.
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Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to 12.
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WANTED immediately for married couple, Furnished Flat and Coach House. Long tenancy. Apply Box 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0176

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WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT (Head Master) Meill City High School, Nagpur. Pay Rs. 300 per month. Apply to undersigned with testimonials. Apply G. M. CHITNAVIS, President, School Committee. 0182

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—DRIVER FOR HIGH SPEED Deisel Engine. Applicants must have had previous experience of Deisels. Apply stating salary required with copies of Testimonials to THE MANAGER, Vizianagram Mining Company, Ltd., Chipurupalli Post, Vizagapatam District. 550

WANTED—FOR THE ISHWARI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL for Women, Benares, Theatre Nurse, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 551

WANTED—FOR BUILDING SURVEY, a qualified Sub-Overseer or Surveyor for a period of six months. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to H. BAILEY, Municipal Engineer, Benares. 552

WANTED—A MIDWIFE, under the Mangaldai Local Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 with Free Quarters. Applications with Testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up till the 30th June, 1913. H. G. M. VICKERS, Chairman Local Board, Mangaldai. 553.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR THE BANK OF MYSORE, Limited, Bangalore. Banking experience in any recognised Indian Bank for five years' or more essential. Salary according to qualifications. Applications will be received up to 30th June, 1913.

Apply, stating terms, qualifications, nationality, and age, together with copies of Testimonials to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors of the Bank of Mysore, Limited, Bangalore. 554

WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MRS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

WANTED.

WANTED– APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. 558

WANTED—A GRADUATE IN ARTS for the post of an Assistant Master in the Lamington High School, Hubli. L. T. is preferrable. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 20th instant. K. B. VALVEKAR, Chairman, School Board, Hubli Municipal Office. 0186

WANTED—CLERKS on Rs. 22 and Rs. 20 per mensem in this office. Those who are qualified for admission in the Government service and know typewriting need only apply before 15th June, 1913, to J. H. ADVANI, B. Sc., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, Alibag. 0185

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TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

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FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE—Three large powerful KEROSINE INCANDESCENT LAMPS, with Standards complete, suitable for lighting up Boxing Platforms, Concerts, etc. Cost Rs. 1,750. Good repair. Going Cheap. Early offers to "O. C.," Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra, U.P. 559

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In aid of the Building Fund of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at Bombay.

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A Dramatisation of Sienkiewiez's great Novel.

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ATTEMPTED BEFORE.

It is a tale of Imperial Rome in the days of

NERO

AND the EARLY CHRISTIANS.

FULL OF GREAT SCENES.

THE BURNING OF ROME

THE CHRISTIANS THROWN

TO THE LIONS.

In six Parts.

This Week

PARTS I and II.

QVO VADIS?

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

No change in Prices

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
21, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immovable property, situate at Old Sonapur First Cross Lane, near Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Kashidas Ambaram and Ambaram Jiwandas, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vasudeo Panduran Late, the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of [illegible] the 18th day of May, 1911, SORABJI Cawasji & Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1913, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 126 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Sonapur First Cross Lane, near Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. and New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 8139 standing in the name of [illegible] widow of Ram Chandra Sakharam as the Fazendar in the Collector's books and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. [illegible] Street No. 2 and 3 Old Sonapur Lane and bounded as follows i.e.:—On or towards the East by the vacant land or Pessoni Karunjia on or towards the West by the public passage called Sonapur Cross Lane on or towards the North by the Gulley and the property of Mahadeo Baloo Koli and on or towards the South by the house of the said Bai Sitabai widow of Ramchandra Sakharam and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office No. 61, Medow's Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th June, 1913. 252

MENESSE & CO.,
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act, III of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Spirits, oilmanstores, machinery, candles, inkstands, slates, electric apparatus, cotton yarn, fire-crackers, emery, linen and sand paper, 256 bags sugar, soda ash, muth and betelnuts, cotton piece-goods, packing paper, old newspapers, iron plates, 55 coal pitch, fish oil. China clay, waste and torn paper and various other articles.

Window glass, electric apparatus, cotton and silk piece-goods, oilmanstores, nails, advertising matter, mouth organs, tinplates, Japaneseware perfumery, glass bangles, electric lamp shades, jugs and tumblers, card boards, wood pulp, cement and rosin, rice, Epsom salt sugar, groundnuts, wet and dry dates, teel and castorseeds, indigo and chemicals, empty gas cylinders, steel plates, sundry samples and various other articles.

406 cases figs.
40 casks coal pitch.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 7th June, 1913. 256

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67 Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. **Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London and avoid spurious imitations.**

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
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Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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Established 1782.
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WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY.

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."
The best of its kind in India.
Put 'up in fancy nickel cases.
PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers.
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from:—
K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

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NEW SHOP
NEW GOODS!
Extreme low prices to collect customers.

Special offer for a short time Metal System Roscop best quality lever watch Rs. 2-0, Silver 8 dozs O. F. beautiful lever watch Rs. 8-0. Besides these all sorts of watches. clocks, timepieces, rolled gold jewellery etc. sold at prices beyond competition. A visit earnesty requested.

ABDULKADAR MOHAMEDALLY & Co
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.

We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & Co.,
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
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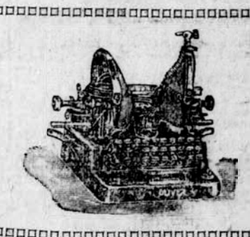

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All Makes as good as New.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
REPAIRS—A Speciality.
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St., **BOMBAY.**

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual Temperature is in defect, the deficiency ranging from 8° F. to 16° F. during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; minimum temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0·20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bhuj and Deesa and damper at Ahmedabad. Temperature is in excess in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern and extreme eastern districts. Jubbulpore has had 0·27", Amraoti 0·30", and Chanda 1·14", and Raipur 0·26". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general from Ratnagiri southwards; Ratnagiri has had 0·45", and Mormugao 0·56" and Karwar 3·56". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ahmednagar has had 1·80", Poona 0·89", Bijapur 0·29", Belgaum 0·25", Aurangabad 0·69", Nizamabad 0·41" and Hyderabad 3·." skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west Coast of the Peninsula from Ratnagiri southwards, the falls being heavy between Mormugao and Calicut. Seas are rough as far north as Mormugao. Monsoon conditions appear to have extended upto Ratnagiri. Nearly general, and at places heavy, rain has fallen in the Deccan and the south-eastern and extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces while in Berar, Gujarat and south-east Madras precipitation has been local.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan and some showers in the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the south Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Further extension northwards of monsoon conditions may occur during the day.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Salsette which left Aden at midnight on the 1st experienced upto Longitude 48° E light variable winds and airs with occasionally cloudy skies; upto Longitude 55° E. south-south-westerly or south-westerly gentle to moderate wind, slight confused sea generally cloudy skies; upto Longitude 67° E. gentle or moderate south-south-easterly or southerly wind, confused sea and swell, overcast or cloudy sky; upto Longitude 67° E. west-south-westerly or westerly moderate wind and sewell, cloudy skies with "rain squals in the vicinity" at Longitude 71° E. Until arrival this morning easterly or south-south-easterly light wind or airs cloudy skies. Conditions appear to be becoming normal for the season in the northern half of the Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON FRIDAY, the 6th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AKRA—						
Bushire	...	...	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	94·8	82·8	51	..	0·00	..
Jask	97·3	86·8	82	..	..	−0·04
Muskat	101·3	90·1	83	..	..	−0·14
Do. (5th)	100·8	88·6	58	..	..	−0·12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110·3	87·5	54	..	..	−0·02
Kawalpindi	100·4	68·0	60	..	..	−0·16
Lahore	...	...	..	..	..	..
Sirsa	103·3	83·0	52	..	..	−0·08
Ambala	99·5	72·9	63	..	..	..
Delhi	101·5	84·8	59	..	..	−0·12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100·8	81·5	56	..	0·00	−0·02
Mainpuri	97·3	79·1	64	..	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	95·6	74·5	65	..	0·00	−0·01
Cawnpore	97·4	79·0	71	..	0·00	−0·19
Allahabad	99·1	75·0	91	0·09	0·09	+0·08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	117·1	94·8	40	..	0·00	0·00
Karachi	91·5	83·0	88	..	0·00	−0·05
Ajmer	101·1	84·2	58	..	0·00	0·00
Jaipur	101·2	81·1	54	..	0·00	0·00
Kotah	104·1	84·6	45	..	0·00	−0·33
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	106·5	84·0	36	..	0·02	−0·05
Dwarka	91·8	83·2	85	..	0·08	−0·12
Veraval	87·6	81·8	79	..	0·00	0·00
Rajkot	102·2	79·8	76	..	0·25	+0·25
Bhavnagar	...	...	..	..	..	..
Pasni	100·5	82·3	72	..	0·25	+0·13
Surat	93·9	80·1	74	0·02	1·50	+1·43
Ahmedabad	100·1	82·7	79	0·20	0·25	+0·25
Deesa	100·3	85·9	49	..	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	103·2	82·0	58	..	0·00	0·00
Indore	102·1	78·1	51	..	0·00	−0·34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94·3	77·3	72	0·27	0·27	+0·24
Saugor	95·3	76·2	65	..	0·00	0·00
Hoshangabad	102·1	83·6	56	..	0·00	−0·26
Khandwa	104·2	81·1	55	..	0·00	−0·26
Akola	101·2	78·5	61	..	0·07	−0·45
Amraoti	96·3	74·3	75	0·30	0·98	+0·32
Nagpur	94·1	76·8	79	..	0·45	−0·44
Chanda	97·5	76·6	86	1·41	1·58	+1·06
Raipur	96·7	76·6	93	0·50	0·58	+0·12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93·6	83·4	76	..	0·01	−1·73
Ratnagiri	90·3	78·4	92	0·45	1·48	−2·32
Mormugao	84·5	75·7	93	6·56	7·61	+4·22
Karwar	84·2	76·0	92	3·56	7·61	+1·38
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97·0	73·2	69	..	0·79	+0·14
Ahmednagar	93·2	70·5	74	1·44	1·48	+0·56
Poona	87·0	69·8	85	0·89	2·87	+2·05
Sholapur	94·8	74·1	66	0·07	1·08	+0·06
Bijapur	93·2	73·3	89	0·19	1·54	+0·67
Belgaum	85·3	69·8	80	0·35	2·57	+0·10
Aurangabad	95·9	70·7	84	0·69	1·31	+0·67
Nizamabad (Indur).	97·9	76·7	73	0·44	0·59	+0·38
Hyderabad	93·8	75·2	82	1·34	2·31	+1·56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84·8	75·8	93	2·15	9·43	+3·89
Calicut	84·3	75·1	95	4·43	7·95	+2·65
Cochin	85·7	74·2	93	1·07	6·92	+1·97
Colombo	84·5	73·5	93	1·24	3·01	+0·84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92·3	82·2	82	..	0·60	−0·16
Bellary	95·0	76·3	70	0·29	0·75	+0·23
Cuddapah	101·0	78·5	76	..	0·05	−0·58
Madras	95·0	80·5	64	..	0·00	−0·39
Bangalore	83·8	68·3	85	..	2·50	+0·99
Coimbatore	83·9	72·3	87	0·02	0·13	−0·16
Trichinopoly	99·1	78·6	62	0·23	0·35	−0·05
Negapatam	98·7	78·7	72	..	0·59	+0·38

Tilbury Urban Council have decided to pay all the men in their employ a minimum wage of 30s. for a week of 48 hours.

A SWEET *breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.*

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 5th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches 29·514
Temperature of Air	degrees 87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„ 80·5
Dew Point	„ 78·4
Relative humidity of Air	„ 0·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees 93·0
Minimum do. do.	„ 80·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 160
Fall of Rain	inches 0·00
Total fall during month	„ 0·01
Total fall durinm year	„ 0·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	„ 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 6th June 1913 was 29·730 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Sat.	7	m 0	24	26 5
		1	26 a	29 2
Sun.	8	m 1	10	26 3
		2	19 a	28 11
Mon.	10	m 2	55	25 8
		3	42 a	27 11
Wed.	11	m 4	0	25 4
		4	32	27 4
Thurs.	12	m 5	14	25 3
		5	29 a	26 9

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h.	m.	f. in.
Sat.	7	6	22	14 8
		7	26	19 4
Sun.	8	7	5	14 8
		8	23	19 3
Mon.	10	m 8	42	15 1
		10	8 a	19 3
Wed.	11	m 9	41	16 10
		11	13	18 11
Thurs.	12	m 10	53	18 1
				19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
5.	(Thurs.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
7.	(Sat.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.
8.	(Sun.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 15 m.
10.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.
11.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 15 m.
12.	(Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 7.

357. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 8th instant. Distance, 200 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

358. *Resignations.*—The undernamed me mber of "G" Company are struck off the strength of the Corps from 1st April 1913 :—No. 6599, Vol. Sergt. R. L. Baylis; No. 7427, Vol. A. R. L. Anderson; No. 6357, Vol. A. E. Baker; No. 6927, Vol. W. S. Bonwell; No. 7166, Vol. C. W. Boadel; No. 6953, Vol. N. L. Fisher, No. 7041 Vol. S. Grey; No. 7316, Vol A. Cischrist; No 6392, Vol. R. F. Halliwell; No. 6524, Vol. E. Hargreaves; No. 6153, Vol. G. J. Lonnox; No. 7137, Vol. A. B. Morrison; No. 7123, Vol. R. B. Ryall, No. 7313, Vol. V. Rowsell.

359. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company :—No. 6360, Vol. H. P. W. MacNaughton.

LONGEST SENTENCE.

59 LINES OF 8 WORDS APIECE.

Which is the longest sentence on record? enquires a correspondent to the "Daily Chronicle." An indexer of library reports has unearthed "an example of the possibilities of the English clause" which might be regarded as a claimant for that distinction. It runs to 59 lines of eight words apiece, and appears in an early report of the New Beford Library. It is reprinted in extenso in the course of an article on "Library Reports from a Frivolous Point of View" in the new issue of the "American Library Journal."

From June 25 turbine steamers will cross from Newhaven to Dieppe in 2¾ hours, and a new route direct from dieppe to Paris will reduce the whole journey to eight hours.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Consols 2½ per cent.	73⅜
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·22
Rentes 3 per cent.	85¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20·42½
Bar Silver Spot	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16
Closing tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64¼
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 27/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan).	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4¾
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	3½
Interest 7 day market loans	3¾
Arrivals.—Pen of Airlie.	

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 6.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market today opened weak and maintained the same tone throughout the day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-2-6, but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 96-1-6. Business done was on a moderate scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-4 (long dated).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull and depressed tone today, and in the absence of buyers prices receded a few points.

For July delivery Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,500.

Davids opened at Rs. 522-8 for July but at the close declined to Rs. 520.

Fazulbhai opened firm at Rs. 527½ but closed weak at Rs. 525.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,385 to Rs. 1,395.

Finlay stood firm at Rs. 380 and Swan at Rs. 217½.

New Great Easterns declined to Rs. 252-8.

Phoenix went low and touched at Rs. 167-8.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 70.

Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 67-4 for July.

Central Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 30-8.

Bombay Electric Tram. Ordinary Shares remained steady at Rs. 203.

Gujrat Railway Shares were quoted at Rs. 122-8.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £37,600,000, Decrease £160,000. Public deposits £3,700,000, Decrease £200,000. Other deposits £38,700,000, decrease £1,050,000. Govt. Securities £12,800,000 Unchanged. Other Securities £30,000,000, Decrease £700,000. Notes and Gold £27,400,000, decrease £500,000.

The Bank Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 5

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— „
Total Day's Imports	7,000 „

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Steady, good biz done.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm, but no active.

Mid. Americans	6·65 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·83 d.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·55, Oct. 11·10
New York Official noon call.	July 11·56, Oct. 11·10
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 11·9, Oct. 11·22

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·35	6·34
J. A.	6·33	6·31
A. S.	6·24	6·24
S. O.	6·13	6·13
O. N.	6·07	6·07
N. D.	6·04	6·04
D. J.	6·03	6·03
J. F.	6·03	6·03
F. M.	6·04	6·04
M. A.	6·05	5·05

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·34	6·40
J. A.	6·33	6·38
A. S.	6·23	6·29
S. O.	6·13	6·19
O. N.	6·17	6·13
N. D.	6·04	6·10
D. J.	6·03	6·08
J. F.	6·03	6·08
F. M.	6·04	6·09

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·73. Previous closing price 11·47.

Futures at New York, October, 11·18. Previous closing price 11·07.

Advanced on favourable cables and on Bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·90. Previous price 11·70.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3/16. Previous price 12 3/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans July 12·06 Previous price 11·92

Futures at New Orleans October 11·26 Previous price 11·19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10⅜.

Demand Bills 4·86¾

Silver Commercial Bars 60⅛.

Third and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks apleasure—feel fresh when through.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 6.

To-day's advance of 26 points for July position in New York and 20 points in Spot indicates a big squeeze of July shorts in New York as most of the available spot cotton in the New York stock has been taken up and shipped to Liverpool.

Port receipts during the last week are greater than at this period last year. This means a reviving foreign trade demand, for port receipts are only clearing records of cotton on its way into consumption. Private telegrams from America indicate hot winds in Texas. We think the time is not far distant when the bulls will make the most of all unfavourable weather reports, and run the bears out of the market with it. Complaints of bad weather will soon become quite general as the season advances, and will force the market to higher levels. Holders of spot cotton in our local market are now getting nervous to hold on and watch further developments, as they have incurred Rs. 3 per Candy warehousing charges so naturally now they watch the reports from the fields both here and in America. New crops are quoted about Rs. 3 per Candy higher than yesterday, with few sellers.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	224	228	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	236	230	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	236	229	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	235	228	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	245	235	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	275	267	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	271	264	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	266	258	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	259	251	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	250	242	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	252	244	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	284	277	271	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	247	238	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	273	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	265	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	273	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	276	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	278	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	264	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference. Bales.
Receipts for the week	50,818	31,804	19,014
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 5th June	25,15,487	23,26,150	+1,89,337
Shipments for the week :—			
Europe	27,100	30,291	+3,191
China, Japan & Coast Ports	49,893	56,024	+6,131
Total	76,993	86,315	+9,322
Total shipments from 1st Sept. to 5th June:			
Europe	365,631	374,617	+ 62,014
China	26,831	31,805	— 4,974
Japan	819,943	798,187	+ 21,756
Coast Ports	23,001	24,254	— 1,253
Total	1,236,406	1,158,863	+ 77,543
Afloat in Harbour:—			
Europe	5,993	1,502	+ 4,491
China, Japan and Coast Ports	12,918	Nil	+ 12,918

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry. from 1st September 1912 to 17th May, 1913 15,411 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B & C. I. Ry. from 1st September, 1912 to 24th May, 1913 8,547 bales.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The local exchange market is flat and weak to-day, no concessions being possible in Bills owing to a sharp rise in London discounts.

1s. 3-31/32d. is the general quotation for Telegraphic Transfers, one demand being mentioned at 1s. 4d.

Government Paper was sold to-day at Rs. 96-4 and Rs. 96-3, small lots going at Rs. 96-8 and at Rs. 96-7.

This is the fifth day of continual heavy rain and owing to the inclemency of weather there is not much business doing in the share market, coal investments being a shade easier.

By means of swallowing a quantity of metal polish E. A. Richards, milkman, of Herne Hill, committed suicide. At the inquest the jury found that he was insane at the time.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	70
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12-;
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10,	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank Mercantile Bank £ 12	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
£ 12	..	7 o/o	£21
£ 12	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	910
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	287½
Central India	May-Nov	55	2125
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	865
Choolai Silk	..	20	433
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	117 8
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	287 8
David	May-Nov.	20	520
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	525
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	380
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	810
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,500
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	25 8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,100
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7½	167 8
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,39 8
Sun	Oct.	..	137½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	297 8
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,732½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	4·5
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Chond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59 2½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	No.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Au.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8¼	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	170
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6	35
Badham Pile	..	7	99
Saroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	627-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	203
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (P.)	Mar.-Sep.	30	400
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	Sep.-Oct.

THE BAR OF RACE.

JAPAN AMONG THE NATIONS.

GRAVE INTERNATIONAL ISSUE.

Sir Valentine Chirol contributes a three column article to the "Times" of May 19th on the situation created by the recent Californian legislation against the Japanese. In the course of the article, Sir Valentine says:—

The gravity of the situation arising out of the Alien Land Bill passed by the Californian State Legislature may be measured both by the pressure applied from Washington to prevent its enactment and by the popular resentment aroused in Japan. It threatens to force to a definite issue a question which diplomacy has hitherto been at pains to elude by a series of skilful compromises, and it does so just at a time when the centre of political stability in Japan is shifting rapidly away from the small group of experienced statesmen who have hitherto controlled the national forces.

The primary object of Japan is to protect the material interests of Japanese settlers, whose right to hold the properties they have acquired and developed on American soil is seriously threatened by legislation which, if enforced in California, may not improbably be adopted in other States of the American Union. Japan, it would seem, might be content to achieve that object by securing recognition of the right of Japanese subjects to take out American letters of naturalization, as in view of the position of foreigners in Japan such a course would be less anomalous in the case of Japanese than in that of other foreign residents in the United States. But it is just this right which has been hitherto denied or disputed in the United States to the subjects of Japan. The ultimate issue involved is, in fact, whether Japan, who has made good her title to be treated on a footing of complete equality as one of the Great Powers of the world, is not also entitled to rank among the civilized nations whose citizens the American Republic is ready to welcome, subject to a few well-defined exceptions, within its fold whenever they are prepared to transfer their allegiance to it; or whether her people are to be individually subjected to the disabilities imposed upon Asiatics collectively, whose lower plane of civilization is held to justify their exclusion from the enjoyment of rights freely accorded to all those who come with European credentials. Such an issue, whether it be raised in Law Courts or through diplomatic channels, will have to be met and dealt with on equally broad grounds.

HOW THE CASE CAN BE ARGUED.

There are scores of Japanese now settled in the United States and leading useful and honourable lives as merchants, farmers, and fruit-growers, who, judged by all ordinary standards of education and conduct, need not fear comparison with any of their neighbours. Probably the majority of Japanese immigrants are, on the whole, superior to many at least of the ignorant and squalid mass of Slovaks, Ruthenians, Russian and Polish Jews and others who swarm over every year from Eastern Europe to America, and whose absorption and assimilation, as thoughtful Americans themselves recognize, are beginning to constitute a very formidable problem, both social and political. If the right of naturalization is to be denied to all Japanese, it cannot be on the ground that every Japanese is personally more undesirable as a citizen than any European.

A colour bar cannot very logically be pleaded as in itself prohibitive by a State which within living memory waged the greatest civil war of modern times in order to establish the claim of American negroes to equal rights of citizenship with the white population of the Republic. Then, again, the number of mixed marriages between Japanese and Europeans is, no doubt, still very small, but it is increasing, and it would be easy to name several Japanese in high positions who have set the example. Could the colour bar be maintained also against the offspring of such unions? Even less can religion be an operative bar, for there are already considerable Christian communities in Japan, and Japanese Christians are to be found in no small number among the middle and upper classes. Some have even been Ministers of the Crown and High Court Judges. In California itself there are several Christian churches with Japanese pastors ministering to Japanese congregations, and only a few years ago I crossed the Pacific with a well-known Japanese clergyman from Osaka who was on his way to California to visit at their invitation the leading Japanese settlements on the Pacific Slope. As an American missionary who had spent many years in Japan himself remarked to me on the same voyage:—

There are already nearly 200,000 professing Christians in Japan, and besides those there are certainly more than a million educated Japanese who think in terms of Christian ethics and who try to live up to them more truly than many millions of professing Christians in the West.

Nor could any educational bar be sustained. There is no branch of science or art or letters in which the Japanese have not shown themselves capable of acquiring proficiency, while in some they have already earned conspicuous distinction.

Dealing with the origin of the Japanese race, Sir Valentine concludes:—

Though the Japanese display characteristics which no other Asiatic race possesses in anything like the same degree, if at all—*e.g.*, thoroughness and method, great organizing ability, in fact, "the infinite capacity of taking pains," and above all the spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice—Japan has been too long bound up with Asia by geographical propinquity and by the traditions of her own ancient civilization to repudiate her Asiatic descent.

MUST THE BAR OF RACE BE PERMANENT?

The question which she may raise with much greater propriety is whether her Asiatic descent is permanently to disqualify her for the enjoyment of the full rights freely accorded to one another by the great nations into whose comity she has already gained entrance on a footing of complete political equality. Her argument would presumably be:—"Modern civilization is not a matter of longitude or latitude, of race or of creed. Japan has based upon it her laws and institutions; she has conformed her national life to it. In so far as the term Asiatic connotes active or passive antagonism to the influences of modern civilization, Japan has ceased to be an Asiatic nation. If practice sometimes fall short of principle, if her people do not all tread the new paths with equal readiness, let those nations cast stones at her who never lapse from the high standards they pride themselves on having set up, and whose entire organism is free from blemish."

THE GREATEST EVENT OF OUR TIMES.

Could the case of Japan be argued on those broad lines before an absolutely impartial tribunal it would open up a page without a parallel in the history of the world. It is in regard to the events of our own times that we are most apt not to see the forest for the trees. Otherwise it would surely be more generally realized that for human interest, for the influence it must exercise upon the future of the human race as a whole, no event which has happened within our own generation can compare with the rise of Japan. *The substitution of national aspirations for dynastic interests* as the dominant factor in European politics has recast the map of Europe: it has brought about in turn the formation of a United Italy, the revival of a German Empire, the independence of the Balkan States, and the downfall of Ottoman rule in Europe. We have seen, concurrently with an immense development of commercial and industrial enterprise which the extraordinary conquests of science have alone rendered possible, the more or less peaceful penetration of almost every part of the globe hitherto closed to European exploration and intercourse by geographical inaccessibility or by the jealous apprehensions of the inhabitants. Out of the fierce competition of rival Powers for the rapidly diminishing opportunities of oversea expansion has grown up a new sense of solidarity between the various communities of our own stock scattered over different continents which has invested the British Empire with a significance unknown to our grandfathers. Not less momentous has been among all the nations of our own civilization the evolution of new social forces that tends everywhere to transfer sooner or later to the masses the controlling power, which in our own country, for instance, was wrested less than a century ago by the middle classes from the hands of a dominant aristocracy.

All these vast changes, however, originated with, and directly affected, only that section of mankind which consists of the white races whose ascendancy over all other races had been for so many centuries unchallenged that the possibility of its ever being challenged by the black or brown or yellow races seemed well-nigh inconceivable. It had become almost an axiom that the white man was born to rule the world, and that the extent to which he chose to enforce his right and to extend the limits of his direct and immediate rulership was merely a matter of military or financial or political expediency. In the latter half of the 19th century, however, the inconceivable happened, and in the most unexpected quarter. Japan had cut herself off, more completely than any other country has ever been known to do, from all contact with the outer world. It had been a penal offence for any Japanese to leave his island home, or to build or own a ship that could enable him to do so, or to hold any sort of communication with foreign countries, or to profess any foreign creed, or at first, even to possess any foreign book. For upwards of two centuries Japan had been thus hibernating, and it was not of her own free will, but under the aggressive impact of the West, that she finally roused herself out of her hibernation—with results of which the West never dreamed. For within 50 years a nation which is neither Occidental, nor White, nor Christian has for the first time taken its place alongside the nations who pride themselves on being Occidental and White and Christian, as one of the Great Powers of the world. Her example, too, has fired the imagination of the whole of Asia. Other Asiatic peoples may lack more or less entirely the national energy and discipline and the many other peculiar qualities to which Japan owes her exaltation; but, for better or for worse, they have at least been aroused from their coma. Though perhaps none may be capable of following in her footsteps, she has all the world over shaken the fatalistic acquiescence of other races in the white man's claim to pre-eminent dominion. The earth has ceased to be his inalienable inheritance. That is the phenomenon that invests the emergence of Japan with a significance which transcends all other phenomena of contemporary history.

THE OPENING OF A NEW ERA.

When the Emperor Mutsuhito died last summer it was felt that with him passed away not merely a great and wise ruler whose reign covered half a century of national renascence and successful effort, but the controlling influence of the whole generation which, under his august auspices, had made the new Japan. The tremendous and in the main peaceful revolution which synchronized with Mutsuhito's accession to the Throne is known in the annals of Japan not as a revolution, but as "the Restoration," because it was around the revival of the ancient Imperial authority that, on the abdication of the Shogunate, all the progressive forces rallied to evolve a modern nationhood. Throughout Mutsuhito's reign the Imperial authority remained the dominant factor in the State. He had from the beginning held out to his people the promise of a constitutional form of government together with Parliamentary representation. But when the promise ripened to fulfilment the Japanese statesmen, who had been meanwhile carefully studying various Western models, decided in favour of a type approximating more closely to the German Constitution than to that of other Western countries, in which Parliamentary government and democratic institutions have been more fully developed, because it impinges less upon the Imperial authority. The chaotic condition of political parties and the inexperience of the Japanese Diet for many years after the proclamation of the Constitution in 1889 may be held to have justified so cautious a choice. At any rate, so long as the Emperor Mutsuhito lived, though the influence of Parliament and the cohesion of political parties gradually increased, the Emperor and the group of Elder Statesmen who continued to enjoy his most intimate confidence remained in fact supreme. A Cabinet might rub along without much support in Parliament, but none could even be formed without the co-operation, or at least the approval, of the Elder Statesmen, who were known to be the confidants and the interpreters of the Imperial wishes.

A LONG STRIDE TOWARDS DEMOCRACY.

Within six months of the late Emperor's death this order of things had already passed away. He could not bequeath to his son the semi-divine authority he had himself enjoyed, nor has the present Emperor ever laid claim to it. The prestige of the Elder Statesmen had been waning for some time past. They were themselves reduced to a small band and advancing in years, and after Prince Ito was assassinated in Manchuria, in 1909, there was none left amongst the civilian *Genro* of sufficient weight and energy to act as a counterpoise to the military element represented by Marshal Yamagata. The heavy financial burdens resulting not only from the war but from the continued increase of armaments had at the same time been creating very widespread discontent. It manifested itself forcibly last winter, when the military party, rather than consent to a policy of retrenchment, compelled the Marquis Saionji's Cabinet to retire, though he had behind him a large Parliamentary majority fresh from the polls, and Prince Katsura was prevailed upon by the Elder Statesmen to resume office without any adequate support in the Diet. With all his ability and prestige, Prince Katsura soon found his position untenable. In vain he abandoned the new military projects, in vain he professed himself a convert to the necessity of introducing party government. In vain even the young Emperor himself appealed to the Marquis Saionji as the leader of the Seiyu-kai, the most powerful party in the Diet, to give the Katsura Cabinet a chance. For the first time in the annals of new Japan public opinion overbore not only the counsels of the Elder Statesmen, and the time-honoured influence of the two great and hitherto predominant clans, Choshiu and Satsuma, entrenched respectively behind the army and the navy, but even the authority of the Throne. Prince Katsura had to give way, and though the Cabinet formed by Admiral Count Yamamoto represents something of a compromise, the Tokyo correspondence of the "Times" has clearly shown how long and how swift a stride Japan has made towards genuine democratic government.

DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL SENSITIVENESS.

Thus before the new era of *Taisho*, or righteousness, is even a year old Jaapn has already entered on another great experiment which in the lifetime of the Emperor Mutsuhito would have been almost unthinkable. The whole era of *Meiji* belonged essentially to the *Samurai*, with whom the feudal spirit, with its many chivalrous qualities, survived long after feudal institutions had been swept away. With the immense expansion of Japanese commerce and industry—the inevitable economic corollary of the translation of the old *Samurai* spirit into modern terms of costly battleships and army corps—there has grown up a new middle class such as never before existed in Japan. It includes not only merchants, manufacturers, and financiers, but members of all the intellectual professions which minister to the manifold requirements of a more complex social organization. Recruited partly from the *Samurai* and partly from the lower classes, its interests are necessarily more material, its instincts more democratic. It does not follow that it will be less patriotic, though its patriotism may assume less quixotic forms. Anyhow, it will, for better or for worse, probably seek closer contact with the Western world. Whether, under the temptations of such closer contact with the love of wealth and luxury which prevails throughout the Western world, the younger generation may not sacrifice too much of the Spartan simplicity and self-sacrificing endurance upon which its elders prided themselves, many thoughtful Japanese themselves entertain grave doubts. One thing, however, seems certain—namely, that the more popular the form of governments grows to be in Japan, the more will her rulers be compelled to insist on the full recognition of her position among the nations of the world. A democracy has a peculiar sensitiveness of its own in regard to all questions of national dignity, and for many reasons it will be more acute in a Japanese than in a Western democracy. Such questions as have already arisen in the United States and in some of our own dominions with regard to the rights of Japanese subjects would have been far more difficult to settle by amicable compromises had they been dealt with at Tokyo by party leaders in a full blaze of Parliamentary limelight, and not, as has hitherto been possible, by a few experienced statesmen assembled in the cooler atmosphere of the Emperor's own Council-room.

The fact that Japan seems to be rapidly advancing towards standards of democratic government, hitherto exclusively associated with the West, may be held by many to strengthen her claim to full equality of treatment by all Western nations. But on the other hand, if her claim be denied, it will be all the more difficult to restrain the passionate outburst of popular feeling in Japan.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Third Sunday after Trinity.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. Canon C. M. Barham, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Agutter in G. Hymns—164, 189, 556, 241; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns, 166, 12, 232. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. **Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.** on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. Clergy, Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain; and 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy Rev. Canon R. S. Taywood; Rev. W. H. Lee Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari—(English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for the Book Tract and Society, Bombay, Marathi, Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.) Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A., 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p.m., Evening prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bhandra.—11 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. A. Martindale will preach. Collection for Church expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Poor.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (near Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev: H E. Barell. 6 30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barell; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. H. E. Barrell, will preach 5 to 6 p.m., Sunday School. "The fact of a future State." Can it be proved, Is there consciousness after death? or recognition? Need it concern us in this life? "(Seats free).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar; Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmatcher, S. J.—6 30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church. Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D.'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Danul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's). Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. I C. Matthew, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30; p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible classes.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev J. F. Edwards 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

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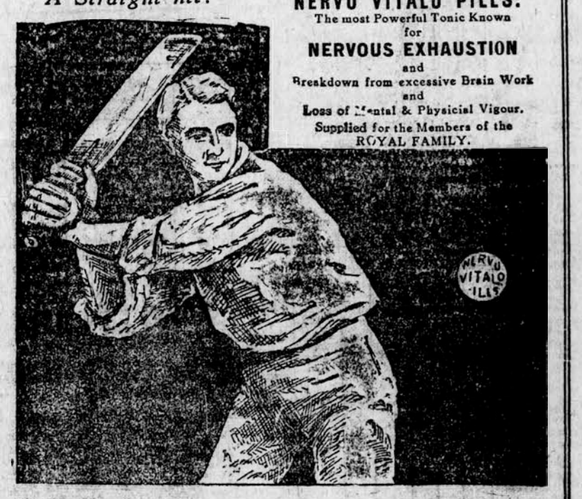

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SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 23.

CRICKET.

Surrey re-established themselves in the good graces of their supporters by defeating Northamptonshire at Northampton by 5 wickets, but most of the credit of the victory belongs to Hobbs, who, when Surrey went in to make 220 for victory, knocked up a fine 136 not out. Previously to this, Hitch had materially helped towards the ultimate result by taking 7 Northampton wickets for 76.

Gloucestershire put up a plucky fight against Yorkshire who in their second innings declared at 369 for 5 wickets, leaving the Westerners with 431 to get in five hours. Rhodes and Wilson gave the Yorkshiremen a splendid start by scoring 110 and 104 each and all the others who batted made useful scores. Eight of the Gloucester men scored double figures, but 38 by Dipper was the highest and they could only muster 200 and were defeated by 236 runs.

Derbyshire, under their new captain, Captain R. R. Baggallay, are doing splendidly and scored their second victory of the season at the expense of Hampshire by 8 wickets. All-round play, rather than special individual brilliance, conduced to Derbyshire's gratifying victory.

Notts followed up their victory over Surrey by a still more meritorious performance over Lancashire whom they defeated by an innings and 24 runs. Thanks to Iremonger and Wass who took respectively 6 for 60 and 4 for 80, Lancashire were dismissed for 166, to which Notts replied with 291. George Gunn, who made exactly 100 and John Gunn (65), were in great form and so was Hardstaff who contributed 64. Whitehead for Lancashire bowled well and took 5 for 75. Iremonger (5 for 37), and Wass (5 for 59) were again devastating in Lancashire's second innings, and the whole side was out for 101.

Kent showed up badly in their game against a moderate M.C.C. XI and were beaten by six wickets. They could only make 107 in the first innings and 116 in the second against 118 by the M. C. C. and 111 for 4 wickets. Tarrant, for the M.C.C., took 7 wickets in the match for 55. The Kent bowling was disappointingly weak.

Warwickshire took it out of their neighbours, Leicestershire, to the extent of a victory by 271 runs. Warwickshire made 282 in their first innings, Charlesworth playing well for 82 and being materially assisted by Smith (30), Parsons (42), and Jeeves (46). Leicester could only make 161 in reply and Warwick declared their second innings closed at 333 for 7 wickets, leaving their opponents 455 to win, and towards this large deficit Leicester could only subscribe 183. The little veteran, Willie Quaife, in spite of his forty odd years, showed that there is still a lot of cricket left in him and his 129 not out, in the second innings was a wonderfully fine display of sound defence. The most satisfactory thing from the Warwickshire point of view, however, was the good form of Young Jeeves, a Yorkshireman, who has just become qualified. In addition to scoring 46 and 23, he took 3 for 24 in the first innings and 5 for 37 in the second.

Oxford University scored a good win over H. K. Foster's side by 157 runs. The captain, L. P. F. Campbell, and the Etonian, A. C. Wilkinson, were the chief scorers in a first innings of 154, to which Foster's side could only respond with 143. Oxford knocked up 310 at their second effort, no fewer than 10 men (twelve a-side playing) scoring double figures, R. C. Burton topping the list with 57 not out. Of the 289 they required for victory, Foster's side could only make 164. Oxford seem to have discovered a useful bowler in C. U. Peat who, in the second innings, took 6 of Foster's wickets for 51.

Sussex defeated Cambridge University by five wickets, and towards the 313 they required, A. H. Lang, himself up at Cambridge, contributed a dashing 104. In spite of the fact that in their second innings, Cambridge knocked up 457 (G. B. Davies, 72, B. S. Camberlege, the Rugby "blue" 66, the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe 81 and W. B. Franklin 68 not out), they sadly disappointed their friends, who started the season with the highest hopes.

Philip Mead, the Surrey "cast-off," is the first man to accomplish the now fairly common feat of scoring two centuries in a match. This he did against Leicestershire at Southampton, making 102 in the first innings and 113 not out in the second. In spite of this, Hampshire could only total 219 in their first innings, but declared at 376 for 8 wickets in their second, Stone the wicket-keeper, playing well for 93. Leicestershire made 241 in their first innings, (Coe 59, Astill 47 and the captain, J. Shields, 63) and were left to get 355 in four hours. They never looked like losing and had scored 240 for 3 wickets (Whitehead 100 and King 80) for three wickets. The Hampshire bowling is proving unexpectedly innocuous.

Gloucestershire put up a tame struggle against Surrey at the Oval and were beaten on Wednesday by 260 runs. The fast bowling of Hitch and Rushby proved too much for them. Surrey made 330 in their first effort, Hobbs again playing a fine innings of 113 and was well backed up by Harrison 45 and Hitch 65. Gloucestershire replied with 255, the chief scorers being C. O. H. Sewell 52 and Gilbert Jessop 49. In their second innings Surrey knocked up 302, a new left-handed amateur with a limited number of strokes, G. S. Gillespie, making 72 and M. C. Bird, the captain, hitting finely for 92 not out. Gloucester crumpled up badly before Rushby and Hitch in their final effort and were all out for 117.

After an intensely exciting game at Lords, Sussex defeated Middlesex by 33 runs. The latter looked to have the best of the match at one time, for, in reply to a first knock of 196 by Sussex (P. G. H. Fender 87 and Cox not out 46), Middlesex made 222, young J. W. Hearne making 65 and F. T. Mann, a hard-hitter 71. Sussex's second effort realised 271 (H. L. Wilson 89, A. E. Relf 50 and Cox 43). With 246 to win, Middlesex started disastrously and lost Tarrant, Hearne and Hendren for 4 runs. P. F. Warner, whose first appearance it was after a long absence in consequence of illness, played grandly for 88 not out and though he received valuable assistance from Mann (38), and Doll (26) he could not quite save the game.

Essex only escaped defeat from Lancashire at Leyton on Wednesday evening by the skin of their teeth, for, with only one wicket to fall, they still required 195 runs. The feature of Lancashire's first knock of 351 was a brilliant 127 by Makepeace, the International Association football professional, and 70 by the skipper, A. H. Hornby. G. M. Louden, a new amateur tried by Essex, bowled extremely well, taking 6 for 48. The 110 scored by C. D. McIver, another well-known footballer—his first century in county cricket—was chiefly responsible for Essex's reply of 300. Lancashire declared their second innings closed at 260 for 7 wickets, W. Tyldesley making 58 and Heap not out 51. Only Russell (63) could make any stand for Essex against the Lancashire bowlers and time saved them with the scores 116 for 9 wickets.

Frank Woolley, the famous Kent all-rounder, holds the record so far for the highest score of the season—224 not out. This he obtained against Oxford University for whom Kent were far too strong. Against a total of 480, the University could only reply with 225 and 154. Jas. Seymour made a good 96 for Kent, while the Oxford captain made a somewhat lucky top score of 70 for the University. Blythe's bowling was very deadly and he took in all 9 wickets for 95.

Derbyshire are hoping to get better gates by starting games on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The first experiment was made against Warwickshire on the Baseball Ground at Derby, but the crowd proved disappointing. The visitor's first innings realised 254 for which they had chiefly to thank the professional Baker, who made 90 of them. Derbyshire could only reply with 180, Frank Foster at last showing his real form by taking 5 for 54. When play closed on Thursday evening, Warwickshire had made 157 for 6 wickets (Charlesworth 56 and young Jeeves 35 not out), so that they seem well on their way to another victory.

When stumps were drawn at Worcester on Thursday evening, Yorkshire were in a strong position over the home county. They had dismissed Worcestershire for 201, (Bowley 64, Arnold 46, Cuffe not out 32) and had themselves made 152 for 8 wickets, of which little David Denton had 90, not The M. C. C., replied with 226, of which the wonderful Tarrant was responsible for 65 not out.

Hampshire played in a listless way against the M. C. C. at Lords. Their first innings realised only 180, young J. W. Hearne bowling well (5 for 58). The M. C. C. replied with 226 of which the wonderful Tarrant was responsible for 65 not out.

The Oxford total of 445 against a weak M. C. C., XI at Oxford, looks a good bit better than it really is, for the bowling of the club amounts to nothing. F. H. Knott, the Rugby "blue" who was captaining the side in the absence of Campbell, hit vigorously for 72 and G. R. R. Colman, an Etonian, played well for 92, but the best performance was that of A. C. Wilkinson, another old Etonian, who played a sparkling innings of 129, which includ-3 sixes and 16 fours. At the drawing of stumps on Thursday evening the M. C. C. had made 30 for the loss of one wicket.

At Leicester, Kent have all the better of the game. Aided by grievous errors in the field, they made 318 (Humphreys 77, Hardinge 56 and Woolley 71) and at the drawing of stumps Leicester had lost three good men for only 11.

Sussex are standing up pluckily to the all-conquering Notts eleven at Nottingham. The lace county made 259, the chief feature of which was a terrifically har-hit 69 by Alletson who made his runs, which included 3 sixes and 4 fours, in less than fifty minutes. Sussex played with great consistency, all the men who have yet batted, reaching double figures, and at the close of play they had made 169 for the loss of only four wickets.

ROWING.

The summer eights were concluded at Oxford this week. New College retained the headship of the river, with Magdalen second, Christ Church third, and University fourth. The most successful crews have been Worcester, with six bumps, and Trinity and Queen's with five each.

ATHLETICS

It is unlikely that Yale and Harvard on the one side and Oxford and Cambridge on the other will meet this year, at least, on the athletic track. The English universities cannot possibly go to the States in June as first suggested and Yale and Harvard cannot agree to the suggested date in September, as they would then be without several of their best men. It is suggested that a late date in September might lead to business, but even that is doubtful and the prospects of the meeting are extremely remote.

TENNIS.

The Hon. N. S. Lytton created a surprise at Queen's Club on Monday by defeating E. M. Baerlein, the holder of the tennis championship, in the challenge round, by 3 sets to 2. Lytton held the title the year before last but in 1912, Baerlein defeated him in three straight sets. On the present occasion, Lytton was at the top of his ofrm, but Baerlein was hardly at his best.

In the first set, after being three games behind, Lytton made a five recovery and took the set with five consecutive games. He reached 4-1 in the second set, when the holder made an effort and ran out the winner at 6-4. The third set was intensely exciting, each player leading in turn until the holder won at 6-5. Lytton just reversed this score in the fourth and won at 6-5. In the final and deciding set, Lytton was seized with cramp and this seemed to put his opponent off his game as much as himself. Lytton recovered, however, and ran out the winner of the set at 6-2, and with it the match.

Lytton played very fine tennis at times,but if it was played again most people would be prepared to back Baerlein, who did not play the tennis of which he is capable.

GOLF.

The topic which has been convulsing the golf world to the exclusion of almost everything else, is whether St. Andrews will be fit for the amateur championship on Monday next. The committee assert that unless there is another flood, everything will be all-right but the rumours as to the more than water-logged condition of the course are insistent.

There is something in the nature of an American invasion this year and W. C. Fownes and E. M. Byers are regarded as extremely dangerous. Byers has been a leading golfer in the States for several years and has competed in the British championship on several occasions. Fownes won the American championship in 1910. There are practically no sea-side courses in the States and a windy day is quite enough to put average the American off his game.

The St. George's Grand Challenge Cup, ranking in importance, second only to the amateur championship, was won at Sandwich, on Saturday, by H. D. Gillies, of Woking, with a score for the two rounds of 153. R. Harris, of Acton, and Captain A. Hambro, of the Royal St. George's, were equal second with scores of 155 and H. b. Doherty, the famous lawn tennis player, who looks like a champion in the making, was fourth with 157.

On Thursday, Williamson and Vardon defected Josh Taylor and B. F. James in the final of the £350 "Sphere and Tatler" foursomes tournament by 7 up and 5 to play.

POLO.

As I stated in my last would probably happen, the malcontents of the polo world have accepted the concessions offered by the Hurlingham Club and everything is now peace.

At Hurlingham, on Saturday, the Old Cantabs, represented by Mr. E. de Rothschild Captain Godfrey Heseltine, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster and Mr. A. L. Tate (back) defeated the Tigers (Count J.de Madre, Captain H. G. M. Railston, Captain Shah Mirza Beg and Mr. N. West (back) by 9 goats to 5. Captain Sahh Mirza Beg, who has a great reputation here, has not yet found his best form, but Mr. de Rothschild and Captain Railston were in brilliant form.

The Pilgrims (Captain T. P. Melvill, Sir Cecil Graham, Mr. A. Grisar and Captain E. W. Morrison-Bell (back), won an exciting game against Hurlingham (Mr. H. L. Warwick-Parker, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Major G. W. Hobson and Mr. H. Scott Robeson) by 8 goals to 7.

At Ranelagh, the Old Etonians scored a runaway victory over the Woodpeckers by 12 goals to 2. The Old Etonians were represented by Mr. G. H. Phipps-Hornby, Mr. R. Grenfell, the Earl of Rocksavage and Captain F. R. Penn (back) and the Woodpeckers by Major J. S. Cawley, Captain Herbert Wilson, Captain J. Hardress Lloyd and Lord Dalmeny (back). Mr. Grenfell and Lord Rocksavage had taken part in the trial games for the England team at Eaton and were in brilliant form, while it was evident that the Woodpeckers were in want of practice.

The 11th Hussars, receiving 4 goals, defeated the Wasps by 9 goals to 6. Mr. A. T. Peyton, Lieut-Colonel T. T. Pitman, Major W. J. Lockett and Mr. J. G. Lowther (back) represented the Hussars and Count Q. de Quinsonas, Major P. D. Fitzgerald, Captain F. B. Hurndall and Major H. Romer Lee(back) the Wasps.

At Roehampton, the Quidnuncs Mr. E. B. Horlick, Captain E W. Palmes, Lord Ashby St. Legers and Captain F. W. Barrett, (back) defeated Roehamptonby 8 goals to 3. Captain Palmes and Captain Barrett were especially brilliant, the former scoring 6 goals himself. Roehampton had a good side out, consisting of Mr. Walter Jones, Captain the Hon. D. J. Y. Bingham, Mr. G. A. Miller and Mr. C. D. Miller (back), but were completely outplayed towards the finish. Capron House (the Hon. W. H. Pearson, the Hon. B. C. Pearson, Captain H. C. S. Ashton and and Mr. R. C. W. Burn (back) drew with the Magpies (Mr. H. C. M. Porter, Captain E. B. Gregge-Hopwood, Mr. F. A. Bellville and Mr. J. Lawson (back) at eight goals each.

The British Polo team in the United States played their first practice game on Monday and created a wonderful impression by defeating a useful Club side by 21 goals to 0. Members of the American team, which will oppose the invaders, expressed surprise at the speed and accurate hitting of the Englishmen and the ponies were declared to be in splendid form. The prospects of our regaining the International Polo Cup are, at the moment, exceedingly bright.

YACHTING.

There is to be another contest for the America Cup. The New York Yacht Club has cabled to the Royal Ulser Yacht Club definitely accepting Sfr Thomas Lipton's challenge, under the New York Yacht Club's present rules of measurements, time allowance and racing rules, and the first race will take place on September 10,1914.

The new challenger is to be called Shamrock IV and will be designed and built by Mr. Nicholson at Southampton, and it is hoped that it will be launched in March next. Sir Thomas, ever optimistic, expressed greater hopes than ever. The new boat, he says, will be of a more seaworthy type than the former Shamrocks. Sir Thomas, has already engaged Captain Sycamore and Captain Wring—two of the most famous of yaching skippers—but has not yet decided which captain will actually act in the races.

Mr. C. S. Nicholson, the designer off the new boat, states that the challenger will be a 75-footer and would be built under the New York Yacht Club rules for time allowance. He considers that the decision of the New York Yacht Club means the end of freak 90-foot boats and that, consequently, challenges for the America Cup, will be much more frequent in the future.

FOOTBALL.

An interesting echo of the now defunct football season of 1912-13 is contained in the balance sheet of the Football Association. It shows that £11,636-11-2d was received from the English Cup competion, £6,134-9-8d. from the final tie at the CrystalPalace and £5,502-1-6d. from the semi-finals, while from insternational watches £4,476-6-9d. was received. The Titanic disaster Fund benefitted from Football Association matches to the extent of £2,389-5-5. and the cash balance in the bank to the credit of the Football Association on April 30 last was £15,012-9-10d.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Friday 5 p.m.

At the time of mailing the Chief Cricket scores stood thus:

Hampshire 180 and 333 for 7; M. C. C. 226.

Derbyshire: 180 and 145 for 2; Warwickshire 254 and 186.

Notts: 259 an d102 for 3; Sussex 214.

Kent: 318; Leicestershire 132 and 55 for 2.

Northampton 229; Lancashire 239 and 35 for 1.

"I have scarcely slept for six weeks, and life is unbearable," was the message written on a postcard found on the body of a man, supposed to be a taxicab driver, recovered on May 16 from the Thames near Hammer-smith.

"It was a birthday burst," pleaded Robert Loftus, a motor-cyclist, who was stated to have driven at 40 or 60 miles an hour through a main road in Croydon and was traced by his identification plate falling off. A fine of £5 was imposed.

THE OAKS.

THE RACE DESCRIBED.

WON BY JEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The following are the probable starters in the Oaks:—

Coora, W. Huxley.
Saint Begoe, Crisp.
Taslett, Wheatley.
Comparison, Spear.
Prue, Maher.
Waiontha, Wooton.
Laribaude, Stern.
Depeche, Walter Griggs.
Coora, R. Huxley.
Petroline, Saxby.
Jest, (no jockey named).
Arda.

LONDON, June 6.

The following is the result of the Oaks:—

JEST 1
DEPECHE 2
ARDA 3

Twelve ran. Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third Jest was ridden by Rickaby.

Betting at the start: 8 to 1 against Jest, 20 to 1 against Depeche, 100 to 8 against Arda.

RACE DESCRIBED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 6.

A good start was made in the Oaks. Prue settled down in front followed by Taslett, Waiontha, St. Begoe and Jest. Rounding Tattenham corner Waiontha led from Prue, Taslett and Jest, but directly after Jest went to the front and made remainder of the running.

Queen's Parade was fourth. St. Begoe fell at Tattenham Corner, Crisp sustaining some injuries.

Time was 3 minutes 7 3/5 seconds. Waiontha was favourite at 3 to 1 against.

THE DERBY.

"TIMES" ON THE DISQUALIFICATION.

LONDON, June 6.

The "Times," referring to the Derby to-day, says, "In view of the enormous pecuniary interests at stake there are strong differences of opinion regarding the decision of the Stewards in the matter of the disqualification of Cranagour. It is considered urgently necessary that the multitude of those concerned should know precisely what is alleged, by whom, and what reply is forthcoming to the allegations."

The "Times" adds: "It is curious that no caution or reprimand was given by the Stewards in spite of the disqualification. Jockeyship has seldom been at so low an ebb as at present, and not a little of riding which is suspected to be foul is merely due to inability to control the horse. There is no hope of appeal from the decision of the Stewards."

THE POLO CUP.

ODDS ON THE ENGLISHMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 6.

The Chairman of the American Polo Association announces that the reserve players for the Polo Cup team will be Mr. Whitney and the two Waterburys. This announcement is taken to indicate that the rumour that these three have retired from international polo owing to differences with the Selection Committee is unfounded..

Experts, judging the play of the new defenders, are of opinion that the international matches will be well contested.

Odds of 5 to 2 on the Englishmen are now offered in London.

Tis price is scarcely justified, though a slight marigin of superiority certainly appear to lie with the Englishmen.

Mr. Milburn, who recently met with a nasty accident, says he never felt better in his life.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 6.

The Lawn tennis matches at Wiesbaden between Germany and France were the first round of the preliminary matches in the Davis Cup contest for the right to challenge Great Britain, the holder.

WIESBADEN, June 5.

In the lawn tennis matches here Kleinschroth and Rahe (Germany) beat Decugis and Germot (France) by three sets to one. Rahe beat Gobert by three sets to love, Germany defeating France by three events to one. Germany now meets the winner of the American-Australian tie to be contested at the end of the week in America.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Semi-Doubles were played off today before quite a large gathering of spectators. The tennis was good especially in the second.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

In the first game Mathews and Hall met Vanduspar and Green. Hall played with a bandaged wrist but this did not seem to interfere with his game. Matthews was not playing his usual game and to-day seemed to be one of his off days. Vanduspar and Green won 6—1, 6—2.

In the second match Coates and Gray, last year's winners, met Southey and Turner. The match was quite good, Turner's smashes in the first set being very well-judged. Though Turner and Southey lost the match, the game was a close one. Coates and Gray thus won 7—5, 7—6.

We should see a good fight in the finals to-morrow. On form, Coates and Gray should win again this year.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the Mixed Doubles. There was only one match in which there was a good fight put up, namely, that between Thorpe and Miss Galloway against Major and Mrs. A. P. Rhys Pryce. The latter won the first set comfortably 6—1 the second set was pulled off by Miss Galloway and Thorpe, the score being 6—3. In the third set there was a struggle but ultimately Thorpe and Miss Galloway won 8—6.

RESULTS.

Coates and Gray beat Southey and Turner 7—5, 7—5.

Vanduspar and Green beat Matthews and Hall 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Gracy and Chesney beat Mrs. Edwards and Minck 6—1, 6—4.

Maharaj Singh and Bibi Amrita Kaur beat Johnston and Mrs. Bainbridge 6—1, 6—1.

Thorpe and Miss Galloway beat Major and Mrs. A. P. Rhys Pryce 1—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Capt and Mrs. Turner beat Vanderspar and Mrs. Harrison 7—5, 6—2.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

FIXTURES 1913.

June 8th Hindu Gymkhana.
" 15th P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
" 22nd Young Hindu C. C.
" 27th and 28th Poona Gymkhana.
July 6th Gowd Sareswat C. C.
" 13th New Hindu C. C.
" 20th Islam Gymkhana.
" 27th Bombay Young Cricketers.
Aug. 2nd G. I. P. Railway.
" 3rd Fort Vijaya C. C.
" 10th Mahomedan C. C.
" 16th Wilson College Gymkhana.
" 17th Poona Young Cricketers.
" 24th Daivadnya C. C.
" 31st Pathare Prabhu C. C.
Sept. 21st Gujrati Union C. C.
" 28th Jolly C. C.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

FOREIGN.

Herr Hans Schrader becomes Consul for Austria-Hungary at Rangoon.

Mr. A. Platt is appointed as Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay, Viscount Von Thurn.

Captain H. V. Biscoe, Assistant Resident and Consul, Bunder Abbas, is granted three and a half months' leave.

Mr. Frank Bordes is appointed as Acting Consular Agent for France at Tellicherry Vice Mr. Fernell.

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Price, becomes Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy vice-Lieutenant Colonel Dring, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Knowds becomes Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jessop resigned.

Lieutenants E. U. Willis, G. H. Plinston R. S. Abbott, W. A. S. Grey, and R. E. A. Bridge are promoted to Captains.

Commissary and Honorary Major J. W. Turner of the Ordnance Department retires from service.

The Volunteer Officer's Decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant Bloomfield, Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

SIMLA, June 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Gould, I.M.S., appointed Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service. Captain Smart, 21st Cavalry, employed in Burma military police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wright, C.S., Deputy Accountant Central United Provinces, granted one month's leave. Mr. U. L. Mozumdar officiates as Accountant General, United Provinces. Mr. A. V. Aiyar officiates as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department vice Mr. B. N. Mitra placed on special duty.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. E. Hunter is appointed as Director of Persian Gulf section and permanently transferred to Indo European Telegraph Department.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Lines holds charge of office of the Deputy Engineer-in-Chief E. B. S. Ry. vice Rai Bahadur Rala Ram. Mr. C. N. Parker officiates as District Traffic Superintendent O. and R. Railway.

Sanction has been given to the construction by the Baroda Durbar of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Kuranga to Arthara a length of 36-26 miles, and to a detailed survey being carried out by the State agency for a railway on 5 ft. 6 inches gauge from Kamarkundu on the Tarkessur Branch Railway to Shalimar a distance of about 19 miles.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS.

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 156

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

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HAIR.

Offer your hair the very best help in the way of a good tonic dressing.

KAMINIA OIL

makes the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Cures dandruff, nourishes the roots, gives you a healthy scalp. Delicately perfumed.

Price Re. 1 per box.

Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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ALMONDS CONFECTION.

Delicious Medicated Badam Pak.

This Brain Tonic Badam Pak contains Almonds, Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Piles, Impurity, Poorness of Blood, Nervousness, Brain Fag, General Debility, etc. It is a best Brain Refreshing Tonic in all seasons, Ans. 12 for Bombay 1 seer (of 11 ounces) and Rs. 2-4-0 for 4 seer's tin. Postage extra.

1—AMRIT-PAIN BALM only by rubbing on skin, it positively cures Lumbago, Rheumatism, Weak Joints, Sprains, Chest Colds, Headache, Neuralgia and other pains.

Price 6 ans. Re. 1 for 3 bottles. Postage extra,

Dr. BHAISHANKER VAID,

Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY, No. 4.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

	Rs.
1st January 1912	8,48,000
30th April	24,77,000
31st July	52,35,000
31st December	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°	4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

TRAIN NOTICE.

The following are particulars of the proposed train service for to-day and to-morrow :—

Suburban trains.

Full Service.

POONA TRAINS.

Full service.

North East Trains,.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.	
27	Delhi Express	7-30	
11	Passenger	9-40	
1	Nagpur Mail	14-0	
31	Manmad Express	14-20	Sat. only
13	Passenger	16-30	
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21-0	
157	Itarsi Passenger	22-45	

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.	
30	Delhi Express	6-40	Expected.
12	Passenger	12-5	
14	,,	20-35	
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45	
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20	
32	Manmad Express	12-50	

South East Trains.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.	
17	Passenger	0-20	on 8th 9th inst.
15	,,	10-10	
9	Madras Mail	22-0	

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Due to arrive in Bombay.	
10	Madras Mail	6-0	
18	Passenger	23-30	Expected.

The Down Lonavla Express leaving Bombay at 14-20 will run to-day only returning from Lonavla on Monday morning.

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

Bombay, 7th June, 1913.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure **Rs. 800 only.**

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co

10-12 H. P. Belsize Cars.
NEW STOCK.

Four-seated Torpedo Bodies,
4 Cylinder,
Magneto Ignition,
Worm Drive.

Complete with Hood, Lamps, Windscreen and tools,

RS. 5,000.

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Branches: CALCUTTA & DELHI.

183.

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 2 anna stamp only). Application to.

" B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON.—On 19th May, at Hill Cottage, Forest Row, the wife of Major G. J. Henderson, late R.F.A.—a daughter.

HOGG.—At Bakloh, May 24th, the wife of Captain C. M. T. Hogg, IV. Gurkhas, of a son.

TREE.—At St. Leonards-on sea, Sussex, May 25th, the wife of Captain H. B. le D. Tree, 112th Infantry, of a son.

BOCQUET.—On the 16th May, at Lympstone, Brandon-road, Southsea, the wife of Reginald Bocquet, of a daughter.

ROBERTS.—On May 19th, the wife of F. J. Poyntz Roberts, of Rakwana, Ceylon of a son.

DEATHS.

GOHNER.—On the 5th June, at 9 Sargen House, Apollo Bunder, Rosa, the wife of E. Gohner. Deeply regretted.

BARCLAY.—May 22nd, at Koondah House, Ootacamund, Charles Brutinck, eldest son of the late Rev. John Charles Barclay, aged 67 years.

ALEXANDER.—On the 16th May, at her residence, 129, Inverness-terrace, Hyde Park, Charlotte Parkyns, widow of the late General F. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, in her eighty-fifth year.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 9-30.

Grand Variety Entertainment, Antonio de Souza School, Byculla.

Sunday, June 8.

Musical Concert in Framjee College Hall, Dhobi Talao.

Monday, June 9.

Bombay High Court re-opens after summer vacation, 11-30.

Wednesday, June 11.

Meeting of Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 7th 1913.

STRAIGHT FOR THE ROCKS!

Lord Sydenham's ill-judged sneer at the discontented thousands in this country is an example of the nonsense—there is no other word—bureaucrats talk when they elect to glorify themselves or malign their critics. And yet Lord Sydenham might have known better. One is at an obvious disadvantage in criticising his lordship on the basis of a bald summary such as Reuter sends, in which is reproduced a stray sentence or two isolated from the context. But the expression of opinion under reference seems definite enough. The officials must go straight ahead and do what they think right for the country, and not seek to satisfy the discontented thousands whose interests do not always coincide with those of the millions in India. These observations chrystallise so appalling an amount of unwisdom, that we are reluctant to believe that one who held the high office of Governor of an Indian province under the new regime, in which it is intended that Government shall be guided by public opinion, should have made himself responsible for them. That sun-dried bureaucrats are given to passing contemptuous judgment on the educated class can be no excuse for a man of the calibre of Lord Sydenham to do the same. Who really are these discontented thousands? They represent the cream of the educated class and are the products of the system of education founded by the British Government. It is these persons from whom the bulk of the public service in all its grades is recruited, and—civilian assertions to the contrary notwithstanding—upon whose broad backs are cheerfully borne the chief burden of the administration. No foreign agency can conceivably replace them, and the administration would fall to pieces to-morrow if they withdrew from co-operation with the Government. Outside this class is found a very large body of non-officials who worthily fill many responsible offices as lawyers, councillors, publicists and so forth. This class is the *bete noir* of the civilian, for it is this class which furnishes the critics of the administration. Lord Sydenham's phrase is intentionally vague but it is presumably this class which he describes as forming the discontented thousands. And if it is this class Lord Sydenham would not seek to satisfy in carrying on the work of Government, one can only say bluntly that he knows nothing of the business of Government and reflect on the appalling revelation that we are now shamelessly offered of the real spirit in which Lord Sydenham conducted his "sympathetic" administration. Imperial Ceasar dead and turned to clay is not a very edifying object, but even a retired Governor cannot be permitted to pass so grotesque a piece of misjudgment without meeting with a sharp, prompt challenge. We have heard all this long before Lord Sydenham ever came to India,—probably King George III. said it also to his Tory Ministers,—and even while he was in our midst, the discontented thousands succeeded in obtaining a further instalment of reforms tending to the introduction of responsible Government—that is Government by public opinion. It is an astonishing revelation of the limitations of bureaucratic wisdom that the obvious meaning of the Morley reforms should have been so entirely lost on Lord Sydenham. The discontented thousands are triumphantly striding to the front. That their success is a source of chagrin to the "best brains and the biggest hearts," whether in or out of India, does not prove that the discontented thousands are wrong. Even the best brains sometimes get muddled, and hearts hardened against progressive ideals may be very big, but they have no use for the democracy anywhere.

Lord Sydenham repeats the ancient libel against the educated class that their interests are not coincident with those of the millions. One can hardly be expected to deal with this nonsense, at this time of day, with any degree of patience. The bureaucrat has invented this specious fiction in his own interest. There is no trace of the slightest taint of class selfishness in any reform urged by educated Indians. If the administration is good, they share the resulting benefits with their countrymen. This is so universally true that there can only be pity for the intelligence of any man who can doubt it. Having no reasonable ground upon which to resist the demand of the educated class for reforms, the apologists of vested interests pretended to have discovered an immeasurable gulf separating the educated thousands from the great mass of their countrymen, in their material no less than their moral interests. This intentionally vague assertion is unsupported by a single fact capable of verification. Where are the conflicting interests which move Lord Sydenham to such righteous feeling? When and where did the educated class demand that anything should be done in their own interests and in violation of the interests of their countrymen at large? It cannot be that Lord Sydenham is unwilling to wound the feelings of the educated class by divulging the facts which, in his opinion, justify the ascription to them of interests opposed to those of the millions. This method of setting class against class—of seeking the suffrages of the voiceless and the unthinking, as against those of the vocal and the educated—is so inconsistent with the self-respect of a great body of administrators that we sincerely trust Lord Sydenham's invitation to them will pass by unheeded. We can conceive of no greater folly than that of wantonly creating needless difficulties for the Government in the manner suggested by Lord Sydenham. Going straight ahead without seeking to satisfy the educated classes would mean going straight on to the rocks.

THE RACIAL BAR.

Elsewhere in this issue, we reproduce portions of Sir Valentine Chirol's weighty article on the issue as between the United States and Japan raised by the recent anti-Japanese legislation in California. As Sir Valentine shows, it is a world question that is now raised. Japan's right to take rank with the greatest world powers is no longer a point at issue: nor do we imagine anyone will dispute her right to press the issue through the channel of peaceful diplomatic negotiation. Will Japan—ought Japan—to consent to be branded with this social and racial inferiority? The present trouble has arisen from the accident of propinquity, but her acceptance of the racial disqualification in the United States will necessarily involve the acceptance of similar disqualification wherever else it may be imposed on her. Not that there is no room in the United States for the surplus populations of any quarter of the globe; but it is the Japanese that are sought to be expressly excluded. Some of the phases of the momentous nature of the world-issue thus raised are dealt with by Sir Valentine Chirol. That that issue admits of peaceful settlement cannot be disputed. Japan is great in the power of her arms; but she is greater by virtue of her eminence in the arts of peace, and she will still vindicate her claims to admission to the comity of nations by the arts of peace.

A MORAL FOR INDIA.

In mail week, there was trouble on the Great Northern Railway, and a strike was threatened. The dispute was regarding the case of an engine driver, Chappell. The man worked a train to Nostell and returned to Doncaster by the same train, instead of taking an express passenger train according to the regulations. "Deliberate waste of time this," said some official, and he was fined one shilling. He was further ordered to sign the punishment form, but, acting on the advice of his trade union, he refused to obey, until he was given an opportunity to explain his conduct. That is to say, he had a perfect right to appeal against his summary punishment, but the opportunity of appealing was refused. Then the men threatened to go on strike if so obvious an attempt to evade the conciliation scheme was to be successfully made. The officials of the railway realised that they had taken a false step, and promptly restored Chappell unconditionally. The "West-minister Gazette" points out that the men are suspicious that the officials are not indisposed to go behind and undermine the conciliation scheme, and proceeds: "There may or may not be grounds for that suspicion, and we can understand the irritation produced when every small question of discipline has to be submitted to elaborate examination. But until a different spirit manifests itself on the railways it is necessary for all concerned to walk circumspectly." One of the men told a "Times" interviewer, "We have been standing out for a principle and could not possibly have surrendered." The moral of the incident for India is that in England both sides have to sit down and consider each other's position, and there is give and take.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

It is unnecessary to hold any brief for the Christian nationalities of the Balkan peninsula, to recognise that they have lent their energies to commercial undertakings with a much better grace than the Turks, who have trusted only to the martial traditions of their race to keep their place in the grace than the Turks, who have trusted only to the martial traditions of their race to keep their place in the sun. They have read very literally the Koranic injunction against usury, and it is consequently difficult to find any reputable Mohammedan who is willing to engage in banking, and many refuse to invest their money on the ordinary interest-bearing plan, but prefer simply to hoard it. While not averse to putting their capital into a business which they can manage themselves, Mohammedan merchants have a rooted objection to investing in anyone else's undertaking. These are the ethics of mediævalism, and it was because the Christians in the Middle Ages refused to receive usance that the Jews obtained a pre-eminence in finance which they have never lost, and the fact that Protestanism never placed any such strait-jacket upon the development of commerce did not a little to ensure its triumph. The parallel between this situation and that at present existing in the Mohammedan world is singularly exact, and it bids fair to give to the Christians an economic start similar to that which the commercially inclined but once socially despised and persecuted Jews and Protestants of Europe have obtained. Catholicism saved itself by altering its attitude to the rising commercial class, whose transactions were based mainly on credit, which had formerly been stigmatised as usury. Will Mohammedanism do the same? The Mohammedan attitude has brought Turkey to such a pass that all the capitalist powers of the world either had a direct interest in her downfall, or at any rate no reason to desire her continuance as a ruling power. Hence the inability of the Porte to borrow sufficient money to wage a successful war, for armies nowadays cannot fight without money, and the monied world naturally has no interest in maintaining governments which govern on romantic rather than on strictly business lines. The fate of Turkey, and its contrast to that of Japan, is an object lesson which ought not to be lost on other Mohammedan communities.

DAY BY DAY.

A press note states that the Governor in Council desires that the 20th instant, being H. E. the Viceroy's birthday, should be observed as a holiday in all schools in Bombay Presidency.

It has been extensively announced in the press that when the King is at Berlin he intends to invite the Emperor William and the Empress to visit England next November, when they will be the guests of their Majesties at Windsor Castle. "Truth" says this is quite untrue, no such visit being contemplated and adds: I understand, however, that the King and Queen propose to invite Prince Ernest of Brunswick-Lüneburg and his bride to visit England in November, when they will be the guests of their Majesties at Windsor and of Queen Alexandra at Sandringham, their stay extending over a fortnight.

It is practically settled, says the same journal, that Prince Ernest of Hanover is to become Duke of Brunswick and Grand Duke of Lüneburg. It is expected at Berlin that an official announcement on the subject will be made shortly after the Royal marriage, and it is stated that the Emperor William has decided to make over a part of the province of Hanover to the Grand Duchy of Lüneburg. It is understood that the Duke of Cumberland has consented to the proposed arrangement, as nothing would induce H.R.H. himself to accept the position which is to be occupied by his son. This final settlement of the long-standing quarrel between the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns gives much satisfaction in Germany.

Competition among the theatres grows keener and keener every week—to the manifest advantage of the public. The Excelsior has always specialised in films, as distinct from the variety show, and it sometimes reaches a very high level indeed. For this week and the following fortnight the management have brought forward an ambitious scheme no less than to present to the Bombay public the greatest film that has yet been produced—"Quo Vadis." Whether it be judged from the standpoint of length of elaborateness of setting, or strength of acting, there seems to be no doubt from the reports of the production in London that this great film excels all the attempts that have yet been made to produce a perfect film-play.

The story itself, which is a reproduction of Sienkiewicz's universally known novel, is a very strong one, and lends itself admirably to the art of the photographer. It abounds in dramatic situations like the Burning of Rome. Nero defied by the Roman Mob, the Throwing of the Christians to the Lions, and the marvellous encounter between the Giant Slave and the Bull. The film is too long for one sitting, and has been divided into three sections. One will be shown each week and it is pointed out in passing that the interest increases with each new section, till the climax is reached at the very end. If only for its enterprise in bringing such a picture to the East the Excelsior deserves well of its patrons and the general public.

A somewhat naive report has reached us of the celebrations in honour of the King's Birthday at a mofussil station in the Bombay Presidency. In an introductory description of the festivities the correspondent who sends us the account remarks that:—

The feelings of loyalty were equally displayed by official as well as non-official agencies.

This is putting the boot on the other leg with a vengeance!

A speech was afterwards delivered by a prominent local personage, in duly numbered paragraphs. Paragraph 8 is perhaps the gem of the speech. It runs as follows:—

May it then be our motto, to worship his image, with the devotional spirit, as we are idol-worshippers, I mean ideal-worshippers. May it then be our motto to love our Emperor for the duty's sake and not merely for protecting ourselves from the technicalities of Law. May it then be remembered that we have to love him faithfully, loyally, heartily and not to get rid of penal sections. This will then be our true devotion, this is the ideal worshipping and this is the truth—which is the concealed doctrine of Hindus, which has been traditionally realized by us.

Of course an oration of this sort could not be allowed to close without a poetical quotation, no matter whether relevant or not, so we have this other delightful paragraph:—

A kingdom without a King has therefore been regarded from the earliest times as good as the body without the head, and consequently unworthy of habitation for the simple reason that as the poet has sung,

"When Adam dwelt and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

Only the poet didn't quite sing this and he wasn't a poet!

The Medina University is the topic of the hour in the Moslem world, and the battle of the books has already commenced. What is it that will be taught there? If, besides the principles of Islam and its history and culture, modern sciences are to form a part of the curriculum what language is to be the medium of instruction for the latter? Arabic is rich in medieval lore and in translations from Greek and Latin authors. But will they now suffice? It will certainly not answer to translate the huge and growing mass of scientific literature in French, German and English into modern Arabic for the edification of students the majority of whom cannot be expected to be familiar with modern Arabic.

The authorities at Constantinople are consulting Indian scholars on the course of instruction to be adopted for the Medina University. The Moslem world may be congratulated that among the men of deep learning who will give their advice is Shamsul-Ulmes Shibli Vaomani, who is one of the extremely rare maulavis who not knowing any European language are keenly alive to the necessity of recognising the great services which European and American researches have rendered to the elucidation of Islam's past.

The "Vakeel," of Amritsar, has a series of articles on the extortionate rates of interest and compound interest which have proved the ruin of a number of families in the Punjab. The writer gives a number of concrete instances where the amount ultimately decreed by the Court was two hundred times the original sum borrowed. Some cases are cited as decided by the Allahabad High Court where the judges have dissented from the view of Mr. Justice Davar of Bombay, who has stood between the creditor and his pound of flesh.

The Plague returns for the twenty-four hours ended 6 a.m. yesterday continue to show an improvement, only five attacks and six deaths being recorded. The attacks were reported from Dhobi Talao two, Second Nagpada two, and Sewri one. Seven attacks of smallpox were notified, but no deaths. There were no cases of cholera. During the twenty-four hours the total death returns were 99, against 96 for the same period last year, and 68 in the year previous. The statement of rats found shows 1,206 captured, of which twenty were plague infected.

ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE IN CHINA.

GRUESOME STORY OF MASSACRE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, June 6.

A gruesome story, which the "Pioneer" commends to the notice of those anti-opiumists who would "rush" matters in China, reaches it from Bhamo. It appears that some time ago a Chinese prefect of Tengyueh set out with 100 soldiers to enquire into a Kaachin raid upon Hsuan King. On arriving at Mangship he found that the raiders had retired to the hills and the pursuit would be dangerous. In order therefore to show his activity he decided to deal with the village named Hsin Chai which was reported to have poppy fields under cultivation. He notified his intention of rooting up crops, but hearing there might be opposition set forward a detachment of troops under a military officer, he himself remaining in a place of safety. The officer manifested his zeal for reform by setting the village on fire and the wretched inhabitants were shot down as they tried to escape. Able bodied men succeeded in escaping but the rest were killed. It is indeed stated that 150 people, mostly women and children, were massacred. There is only too much reason to fear that in other provinces besides Yunnan there has been reckless taking of life in the name of opium suppression when there was no resistance to be offered.

KARACHI POST TRUST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
KARACHI, June 6.

The Government have accorded sanctoin to the limit of the reserve fund of the Karachi Port Trust being raised from 25 lakhs of rupees to 65 lakhs. They have also permitted the transfer to the reserve fund of ten lakhs from the opening of the balance on the 1st April 1913. After a discussion as to the desirableness of fire insurance of the ordinary kind for the Port Trust buildings, compared with self-insurance by means of a fire insurance fund, the Karachi Port Trust have decided to insure their Mansfield import yard warehouses in the ordinary way.

NAVAL SITUATION.

IMMEDIATE ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

CONSTRUCTION TO BE ADVANCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Churchill said that the situation created by the rejection of the Canadian Naval Bill required immediate action in order that the margins of naval strength necessary to the whole world and for protection of the Empire be adequately maintained in the autumn and winter of 1915 and in the spring of 1916.

The Government had determined to advance the construction of three contract ships of this year's programme. Orders had been issued to begin them as early as possible instead of in March.

COLONEL SEELY AND LORD ROBERTS.

DELIGHTED TO HAVE HIS ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

During the debate on the Army Estimates in the Commons this evening, Colonel Seely again emphasized the advantages of the voluntary system. The problem of defence was not to be solved by a large army. What we had to find out was the smallest number of men that were necessary to give an adequate margin of security.

Dealing with the matter of the suggested debate between himself and Earl Roberts, Colonel Seely said that if the Secretary of State desires the advice of any Field-Marshal, he can ask him to come and see him. "I am glad to say I had the advice of Earl Roberts with regard to the National Reserve and other matters. I shall be delighted to accept his invitation and hear his views; but I never had any idea of entering into a gladitorial contest with a Field-Marshal."

JAPAN AND U. S. A.

VISCOUNT CHINDA CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6.

Viscount Chinda yesterday conferred with President Wilson.

This is the first occasion on which he has addressed the President directly on the subject of the Californian legislation. Before seeing Viscount Chinda President Wilson read the latest Japanese Note which he described as opening the way to interesting and friendly negotiations.

The "New York Herald" says that Mr. Wilson informed Viscount Chinda that the United States was not disposed to initiate a suit in the American Courts with a view to the nullification of the Webb law in California, on the ground that it does not violate any existing Japano-American treaty.

MARCONI COMMITTEE.

MASTER OF ELIBANK'S PURCHASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

The Marconi Committee is holding its sittings in public. The chief evidence to-day was that of Salaman, accountant, who was trustee to the estate of a stockbroker named Fenner. Salaman deposed that Fenner's books showed a purchase by the Master of Elibank of 3,000 American Marconi shares in April and May 1912.

TRE COTTON TRADE.

NO SIGN OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Mr. Marsland, Secretary of the Association of Cottonspinners, in his quarterly report says that present prospects are good and that there is no sign of over-production. He states also that there are indications that next season's crop will exceed that of the present season.

THE ARMSTRONG LOAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 6.

The "Times" understands that underwriters are saddled with 80 per cent. of Messrs. Armstrong's issue.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

SIR ALFRED CROFT'S PROTEST.

EFFECT IN HOME UNIVERSITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

Sir Alfred Croft, writing to the "Times", says that the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction is flagrantly in conflict with the spirit of Lord Morley's despatch in 1906. The assertion from Simla that no officer was qualified in the whole of India for the post has profoundly surprised those familiar with the conditions in Bengal. Sir Alfred points out that the Principal of Presidency College, Calcutta, is one of the most able and most distinguished men selected from the English universities for services in the Indian Educational Department. He says he has long been marked out for the post by public and professional opinion.

The letter concludes by asking what will be the effect in Oxford and Cambridge, when it is known how the promise that men sent out annually receive promotion as vacancies arise is kept. "What is the use of continuing recruiting from the home universities if able members selected must give place to a gentleman who for five years has been out of touch with the ever-changing problems of Indian education."

AVIATION FATALITY IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 5.

M. Bernard, aviator, and a lady passenger were killed in the Buc aerodrome to-day, owing to the fall of their aeroplane.

DERBY SENSATION.

CRAGANOUR'S DISQUALIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

The Derby continues to be the topic of the moment.

"Hotspur" writing in the "Daily Telegraph" to-day says that the disqualification of Craganour is severely condemned among many whose social standing and ideas on clean sport are unquestionable; who believe that there were sufficient grounds for giving Craganour the benefit of the doubt as he was not the only offender. It is expected that the agitation will be renewed in favour of instituting stipendiary Stewards for the Derby.

The trouble culminates in a series of unsatisfactory episodes which have created dismay and sapped confidence. Many bookmakers on Wednesday parted with large sums before they were aware of the objection, and the majority of the payees did not return the money.

AUSTRIAN TREASON SCANDAL.

COL. REDL'S SUICIDE.

VIENNA, June 5.

Baron von Georgi, Austrian Minister of Defence, has made a statement in connection with the suicide of Colonel Redl.

He says he would prefer to throw an impenetrable veil over the execrable act of treason. He gives exhaustive details of the Court-martial inquiry and says that no accomplices were discovered.

He explains that a Military commission visited Colonel Redl's quarters at midnight and found Col. Redl making preparations for suicide. He confessed to the accusation of espionage. After the departure of commission, he committed suicide.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF PANAMA CANAL CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Senate has postponed consideration of the Arbitration Treaties upon Senator Chamberlain pointing out that their renewal might compel the submission of the Panama Canal controversy to arbitration.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

The death is announced of Colonel Hornby, Liverpool cotton merchant.

BRITAIN'S FLYING CORPS.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

120 AEROPLANES AND 146 PILOTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

With regard to aviation, Colonel Seely stated in the House of Commons that accidents and deaths were far more numerous in France and Germany. Last year's progress was remarkable. We now had 120 aeroplanes and 146 pilots, of which 83 had first-class certificates for which they had to pass a higher test than obtained in the French Army or in the Aero Clubs. The flying-school was turning out other pilots at the rate of from sixty to seventy a year. We were rapidly approaching the position when we should be able to get all aeroplanes and engines in Britain.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

MEETING OF M. P.'S ADDRESSED BY GENERAL CHANG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

A meeting of members of the Commons of all parties in the House listened to an address by General Chang, who is here on a semi-official mission in connection with the elimination of opium-growing.

Mr. Theodore Taylor presided over a gathering of fifty members.

General Chang, speaking in English, explained the present situation. He indicated that the main problem was how to dispose of the stocks now in bond in the Chinese ports, the total value of which was eight-million sterling and simultaneously to facilitate the measures taken by the Chinese Government to check the trade.

It was decided to form a Committee to place the suggestions made on a practical footing.

BRITISH OFFICER SHOT IN AFRICA.

ACT OF AN ELEPHANT POACHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

The "African World" publishes a message from Nairobi stating that Captain Aylmer, of the King's Royal Rifles, and an Abyssinian frontier inspector have been shot dead by an Abyssinian elephant poacher on the Northern frontier.

THE SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

THE QUEEN AND MISS DAVISON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, June 5.

Miss Davison has recovered consciousness and is making satisfactory progress. The police have placed her under arrest in hospital.

The Queen, to-day, made further enquiries after her condition.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FEARS.

PORTRAIT OF KING EDWARD REMOVED FROM ACADEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 5.

As result of the disorderliness of a gang of Suffragists in the Royal Academy, Queen Alexandra has withdrawn Luke Fildes' portrait of King Edward, fearing another outrage.

ACCIDENT TO M. BRIAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
PARIS, June 5.

M. Briand was injured in a motor-car collision at Roentgenray to-day. Examination has revealed a severe fracture of the shoulder-blade.

RANGOON PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 6.

The Local Government have given a site in Sudder Bazar, Rangoon, for the Pasteur Institute. So far as is known, the Government of India have the matter before them and will, no doubt, sanction the scheme for establishing a Pasteur Institute for Burma which, in another form, was rejected by the Secretary of State some years ago, and will apparently have to go to London for sanction. So there appears no immediate prospect of this much wanted work proceeded with, though the necessary money, over two lakhs, was subscribed some five years ago by the public.

AZAMGARH TRAGEDY.

AN INDIGO PLANTER MURDERED.

HEAD SEVERED AT ONE BLOW.

(From our Correspondent.)
AZAMGARH, June 6.

I regret to announce the death of Mr. Lawrence Barber, a Court of Wards Manager, in Azamgarh, which took place at his mother's zemindari property at Pachampatty on Tuesday night. Pachampatty is thirty miles from here and it was some time before the complete details arrived. It now appears that Mr. Barber was sleeping outside the house and that between midnight and one o'clock in the morning an unknown man came up armed with a heavy sharp weapon, probably a country "garasa." With this weapon the man struck Mr. Barber on the neck, completely severing the head. Death was instantaneous, for the left hand placed under the head was still in its natural position.

Mr. Lawrence Barber belongs to a well-known family here which owns and manages the Azamgarh Indigo Concern. The late Mr. C. J. Barber had seven sons, of whom the deceased was one. Another son, Mr. S. S. Barber is a frequent visitor to Calcutta. Mr. Lawrence Barber was forty-one years of age at the time of his death.

WEEKLY CROP RETURN.

FINANCE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 6.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 31st May report that the week has been generally wet, and there was rainfall throughout India. The sowings of crops has been largely benefited and there has been a marked tendency of fall in the prices of food-stuffs. Cattle are healthy and fodder sufficient.

The week's report on famine in the Bombay Presidency shows that the distress is acute in six talukas. There is little wandering but no emaciation. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. People on relief are generally in fair condition.

The public health is generally good. Fair revenue suspensions have been granted and takavi advanced freely for fodder and wells. Government grass is being sold rapidly. The water-supply is failing everywhere and measures are being taken for its improvement. Charitable funds are being utilised for the relief of weavers and for eight cattle kitchens.

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 31st May, 1913, were: Ahmednagar 14,073, Poona and Sholapur 151. Total 14,224.

RAINSTORM IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 6.

The rainstorm, which commenced shortly before midnight on Tuesday and had continued practically without intermission since, concluded about 5 o'clock this evening. Up to 8 o'clock this morning it had given eleven inches of rain, but Dr. Harrison officiating Meteorologist, in an interview this morning said that the present rainfall had nothing to do with the monsoon, it was caused by damp currents flowing in from the Bay following the depression which passed inlands yesterday. There were, however, signs of the monsoon in the south-west of the Bay. In Calcutta the incessant rainfall of the last few has done no damage but in the southern suburbs greatest inconvenience has been caused. The Ekbalpore police thana compound is under water and several fish have been caught in it, while a number of huts in Bhowanipore have collapsed fortunately without doing injury to any one. Reports of similar collapses of huts come from Watgunge, Garden Reach, Behala, Kalighat and Tollygunge.

CALCUTTA HOUSE COLLAPSE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 6.

Yesterday afternoon while it was raining heavily a large two storied pucca house collapsed at Burrabazar. The building was occupied by fourteen Marwaris who were all absent on business at the time of the catastrophe.

INDIGO RIOT APPEAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, June 6.

Before Justices Imam and Chapman to-day, an application was made on behalf of twenty-one villagers who had been convicted by a Deputy Magistrate of Muzzufferpur of rioting and hurt and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There was a dispute over the sowing of indigo between villagers and the Meachupra factory, and on 16th September last, Captain Cameron with some factory people came to supervise the work.

The villagers attacked them with lathies. Captain Cameron received some lathi blows and was wounded in several places. Their Lordships issued a rule and granted bail to petitioners.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICS OF THE WEEK.

THE FAMILY PARTY IN BERLIN.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 23.

Shall we dance the Tango? Shall we embrace our German cousins? These appear to be the main questions upon which, if the newspapers are any guide, the attention of the public is for the moment concentrated. As the King and Queen are now in Berlin, some of our volatile guides, and makers, of opinion have been thrown off their precarious balance. Hitherto, in the matter of our great rivals across the North Sea, the sub-editors and leader-writers have been content to follow the wild leadership of Mr. Maxse and Mr. Garvin, and the Social Democrat, Mr. Hyndman; they have subscribed to the doctrine that Germany is the enemy and must somehow be removed. But once again the magic of a Royal Visit begins to work; our popular guides issue a challenge to their own selves of yesterday. Why, they want to know, this fear and suspicion of Germany, this unfortunate notion that friendship with France implies enmity against her powerful neighbour? And so our impulsive editors swing over to the other side, and invite us to see in the marriage of the German Emperor's daughter the beginning of a new and joyous chapter in the relations of the two Powers. Whoever said, or thought, they seem to ask, that Englishmen had any cause of quarrel with Germany? And the Kaiser, with that keen journalistic instinct which distinguishes the modern monarch in most countries, releases three British officers, who for several months past have been imprisoned in a German fortress for the heinous crime of espionage.

IS IT A FAMILY AFFAIR?

Lord Morley, as your readers are aware, spent a week in Berlin before the English royal visit—for a holiday and rest, it would appear, under den linden. During his stay no person in authority mentioned in his hearing the Persian Gulf, the Baghdad Railway, the settlement of the Near East, or any other matter in which the interests of Britain and Germany clash. The "Times" Berlin correspondent is decisive on the point:—"It may also be hoped that all the journals which have been discussing the 'mission' of Lord Morley will now have discovered that they have been playing a bad joke upon the public which ought not to be repeated. Lord Morley is leaving for London after a week's holiday which has been disturbed by no official conversation whatever, although it may be granted to anybody who takes an interest in such things that he made the acquaintance of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz at a dinner party at the British Embassy." Could anything be more conclusive! As for the presence of King George, and the Emperor of Russia, in the German capital, we are in the same way given our choice of two contrasted interpretations. "It is obvious," says one Berlin correspondent, "that the original scheme of a strictly family affair is no longer tenable." That is to say, it is an affair no less closely connected with international relations and the peace of the world than were the European visits of King Edward. But this view meets with no quarter at the hands of certain of our instructors who have taken the Empire into their protective charge. Listen, for example, to the inimitable "Pall Mall Gazette.":

They are mischief-makers who attempt to read any political significance whatever into the display of goodwill which the arrival of their Majesties in Berlin has called forth. A great nation like the German does not found its foreign policy on sympathies and antipathies. Nor does a popular expression of kindly feeling and a warm welcome to distinguished guests imply the slightest intention to change the national policy. Similarly, when we, on our part, acknowledge heartily the compliment paid to the British nation by the reception of its Sovereign and his Consort, it does not mean that we are in the least blind to the fact that the continued expansion of the German Navy is the most serious menace which the British Empire has to face. The situation is not changed by a jot or tittle, and cannot be changed. It is a common device in private life when one man wishes to obtain something from another to ask him to dinner. It is not a plan to be commended in the intercourse between nations, and it is a very great mistake to suggest that any such object lies behind the natural and proper family hospitalities now taking place in Berlin.

AFTER NEWMARKET.

The Newmarket election last week brought joy and hope to the enemies of the Government. Newmarket has usually counted as a Liberal seat, for reasons which the observer at a distance would find it hard to understand. What, you may ask, has a great racing centre, and especially a racing centre in that part of England, to do with Liberalism? Newmarket, one may surmise, wants for its representative a rich man and a sportsman; and therefore when its wealthy Liberal member died the other day, it was plainly absurd for the Liberal party managers to persuade themselves that there was a chance of holding the seat by putting up a Radical advocate of the rural labourer. Result—a crushing defeat at the hands of the Tory, and inexpressible jubilation on the part of the Opposition Press. Here, at last, was a smashing reverse, which even the "Westminster Gazette" would not be able to explain away, since, by common consent, it was mainly due to the hardship inflicted on the agricultural population by the Insurance Act. Surely now the Government had received its death-blow? Admittedly, Newmarket is awkard for the Government; and it will probably have an influence in making Mr. Lloyd George hurry up with his new land programme. Its effect on the House of Commons may be visible in a few days when members reassemble. The Prime Minister, however, is still on holiday with Mr. Winston Churchill. He has been cruising in the Mediterranean; calling at Athens and Malta; hearing talk, doubtless, which may enable him to support, or correct, Sir Edward Grey in the very slowly moving settlement of the Balkan problem, now once again complicated by the claims of Italy in regard to the Greek Islands and parts of the mainland.

ULSTER AND THE REIGN OF LAW.

The Newmarket result, we may suppose, has not been without its influence upon Ulster, forced again violently into the forefront by Sir Edward Carson and his friends. It will hardly be denied that the plight of the Opposition, despite these encouraging by-elections, is about as desperate as it could well be. With Tariff Reform thrust aside, the Conscription conspiracy defeated, for the time at all events, and even the German scare exploded by the King, there was nothing for it but to fall back upon Ulster. Accordingly Sir Edward Carson has been over there again. He made one terrible speech a week ago and then, for some reason, his movements ceased to be prominently reported. He remained in Belfast for some days,—to confer, it is understood, with his fellow-conspirators against the peace of Ireland, while his eminent colleague, Lord Londonderry, deplores the apathy of the English people towards the province of Ulster in its dire need. The bitterest disappointment is perceptible in the leading Unionist and Orange papers of the Province, at the manifest failure of this second incursion of Sir Edward Carson:

In almost frantic chorus (writes one observer on the spot) they call the world to witness how grimly determined Ulster is. Sinister threats splutter from a mass of bombastic verbinage, and passages which lament the indifference of the English people and warn them of the dreadful consequences of their blind folly and stupidity are followed by assertions (for the heartening of the drill companies) that England is becoming increasingly uneasy and apprehensive at the spectacle of Ulster's calm preparations for resistance.

MOB RULE IN ENGLAND.

If, however, Ulster has done nothing so far to put an end to the reign of law, the same can certainly not be said of the rowdies on this side of the water. Feeble protests are made from day to day, with little or no help from the Liberal Press, against the suppression of free speech; but they avail nothing against the rule of the mob, for the London police, presumably acting under orders, have given up the pretence of preserving order in the parks and other places where women suffragists and the campaigners on behalf of a free platform endeavour, once a week or so, to make a stand. Last Sunday the police were compelled to protect the representatives of the constitutional women's societies; but they did no more than keep the ring around these speakers for a few minutes. After that the mob had everything its own way. Women were hustled and chased out of the park, and every man who attempted to defend them was roughly handled. In the recently published "Correspondence of Goldwin Smith," from which I quoted last week, there is a letter from Mr. Frederic Harrison, written in the midst of the hysteria of the Boer War. "I am not sure," he wrote, "that even women are safe from violence." That seemed a terrible sign of the times in 1900; but we have travelled far since then. To-day it is women—not only open-air speakers, and not only militant suffragists—who are the principal victims of mob violence—unrestrained to all intents and purposes by the guardians of the law. Mr. McKenna is evidently pleased with his apparent success in the prolonged encounter with his suffragist enemies. There has been during the week a decided slackening in the so-called bomb campaign: perhaps because the local authorities and the newspapers have grown tired of recording the discovery of bogus "bombs" or the ridiculous panic of shop assistants and post-office officials whenever a clock inside a parcel began to tick. Two days ago, it is true, there was a bomb in the Edinburgh Observatory which actually went off; but, apparently, in no instance has any concrete evidence revealed the connection of the women suffragists with the cases of arson. It would be surprising, indeed, if the criminal section of the population did not take advantage of the present public temper and the reckless attitude of the police; but it is significant that the only arrest of the week in connection with a case of supposed incendiarism has been that of a man—the manager of a floor-cloth warehouse in West London. The campaign against the suffragist newspapers has, for the time, come to an end. The "Suffragette" has been printed since last week, not by the Labour Press, but by Mr. J. E. Francis, the proprietor of that immaculate journal the "Athenaeum"; and as a consequence, notwithstanding the evident willingness of Mr. Francis to make a test-case of the matter, the paper contains nothing whatever to entice the Commissioner of Police into repressive action.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

The Home Office authorities have been pursuing investigations in Paris with the object of establishing the connection of Miss Pankhurst with the militant suffragist campaign,—a connection which, it might be thought, would require the minimum of proof. As the result of the enquiries certain information has been laid before the Foreign Office, and Sir Edward Grey has been advising the French Government that Paris is used as the head-quarters of a dangerous conspiracy against the Government of the United Kingdom. It is thought that the immediate result will be an instruction from the French Government to Miss Pankhurst and her associates to leave French territory within a stated period. There is no question, it would seem, of extradition in the strict sense of the word and presumably Miss Pankhurst will not be handed over to England; but the affair raises in an acute form the problem of the right of asylum which has been so seriously challenged within the last few years. An incident which has caused a good deal of discussion in this country has been the raiding by the Russian Consular agents in Cairo of the house belonging to a Russian refugee in that city. The victim is accused of being associated with the distribution of revolutionary propaganda among the crews of Russian merchant ships, and he was formerly editor of two important journals in Russia. As the subjects of the European Powers in Egypt are under the jurisdiction of separate Courts belnging to those Powers, there is no right of asylum in Egypt. It is significant also that even Prince Kropotkin, who lives in England but has been wintering in Switzerland, is not safe from his old enemies in the Russian Government. Even if the attempt to get him expelled from Switzerland should fail, it seems clear that the old-established right of asylum for political prisoners has to all intents and purposes disappeared from Europe. In other words the close inter-connection of the governments of all the great Powers leaves no room in any corner of the Western world for a political refugee.

BURMA BANK CASE.

FULL BENCH RESERVES JUDGMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, June 6.

After a protracted hearing of three weeks, orders were reserved to-day by the full bench of the Chief Court in the revision matter arising out of the Bank of Burma case against Clifford, Mower, and Strachan.

STRIKERS TO BE DISMISSED.

COMPANIES' THREATS.

CONCESSIONS TO B. B. & C. I. MEN.

According to official statements the situation on the G. I. P. is improving. Nevertheless mail trains are arriving in Bombay considerably behind time, and according to a telegram from Bhusaval the men there are determined to hold out. A similar state of affairs is said to prevail at the other strike centres.

Yesterday the Agent of the G. I. P. issued a notification threatening dismissal to all men who failed to rejoin by noon on Monday. Telegrams from Madras state that according to official reports normal conditions as regards the train services now prevail, but it is stated that only a hundred men all over the line have returned to work.

As regards the B. B. & C. I. various concessions have been granted as a result of which the men have been returning to work.

G. I. P. SITUATION.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

The authorities on the G. I. P. Railway state that the situation on the whole line is improving and the reports from Bhusaval, Igatpuri and Harda are somewhat encouraging. Condition on the local line was normal and all the local and Poona trains ran to their timings. The postal express trains to the Punjab, Madras and Calcutta left Victoria Terminus station at 8-30, 8-40 and 9 a.m., respectively, and the other through trains, which were advertised to run, also left at the right time.

The up Madras mail arrived two hours late yeserday, while the Calcutta mail was behind time by two hours and twenty minutes, most of which was spent in picking up the Punjab mail at Itarsi. The Nagpur mail arrived an hour late.

The authorities have received intimation that the postal express trains for the Overland Mail from Madras and Calcutta will arrive here to-day at 12 noon and 1-20 p.m., respectively. As the Punjab mail always arrived in time for the mail, no express was run from that part of the country usually but the guard of the express coming from Calcutta has instruction to pick up passengers for the P. and O. Mail at Itarsi when she reaches there.

Major Hepper, the Agent, yesterday issued the following notification to his men:—"It is notified that the latest date for re-engagement under the former conditions of service as regards pay, allowances and provident fund is noon on Monday the 9th instant. All men who fail to rejoin by noon on Monday have forfeited all claim to further consideration, and are hereby dismissed from the Company's service with effect from the date they absented themselves.

"The staff are reminded that dismissal may involve the forfeiture of the Company's contribution to the employee's provident fund."

SITUATION AT BHUSAWAL.

MEN DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, June 6.

The strike situation is unaltered. The men are determined to hold out. A Bombay delegate visiting the centres addressed a mass meeting on the 4th. All present took the oath of allegiance to the Society. Bhusawal deputed delegates to other centres.

The men contend that the officials are resorting to bluff in order to get the timorous to rejoin.

Mr. Fenton, Loco Superintendent of Bombay, interviewed the men who expressed regret at their inability to resume until ordered by the General Secretary.

It is rumoured that 600 strikers at Harda have been dismissed and ordered to vacate their quarters. Several men here have also been served with notice of dismissal tending thereby to aggravate the situation. The men are now determined to stand a fall by their comrades irrespective of other centres.

Interviewing the leaders I elicited that Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Itarsi, Harda, Khandwa, Lonavla, and Igatpuri are still out. Regular telegraphic correspondence is maintained between Bhusawal and other centres.

The passenger service is greatly reduced, while the goods traffic is at a standstill. The up-Delhi Express worked through for the first time since the strike.

Bhusawal branch, Telegraph Association have wired their general secretary to intercede with Government and the Chamber of Commerce on behalf the strikers.

Non-strikers are closely guarded being supplied with meals at the refreshment room at the Company's expense. The strikers' behaviour continuing examplary.

B. B. AND C. I. R. STRIKE.

REPLY TO STRIKERS.

SEVERAL CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

Yesterday's situation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway showed signs of considerable improvement. Seven more up and down local trains were added by the authorities, who had the benefit of the R. M. Railway men in addition to the return to duty of several strikers, since the last order of the Agent to resume work.

The following further circular orders were issued to the firemen: "The Parel and Bulsar firemen are warned that unless they return to duty by 12 o'clock on Saturday noon (7th June) they will be dismissed from the service of the Company, thereby forfeiting all claim to gratuities for the past service and to the bonus in the provident fund at their credit.

The following notice was put up at the Parel workshops:—

"Increased maximum rates sanctioned to the shed staff at Parel: Fitters, Rs. 70 per month; Boilermakers, Rs. 80 per month; Fitters coolies, Rs. 16; Washout men Rs. 17; Barboys, Fire-lighters and Tube cleaners, Rs. 16; Coalmen Rs. 17; Loco pointsmen, Rs. 13; and Cleaners Rs. 18 per month.

The fitters, boilermakers, and fitter coolies will get their wages according to 31 days, of eight hours, in a month, while wages of the rest will be consolidated pay.

The maximum includes ten per cent. allowance hitherto paid. Parel shed wages are invariably paid on the 17th of the month and not on a day between the 20th and 23rd of the month as stated by the petitioners."

This notice was also signed by Mr. Page, Loco and Carriage Superintendent and countersigned by the Agent, Major Shelly.

REPLY TO WORKSHOP MEN.

The following notice was issued also over the signatures of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mr. F. J. Page, and the Agent, Major D. C. Shelly.

The following concessions will be granted to the staff employed in the Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Workshops, B. B. and C. I. Railway, provided they return to work not later than 8 a.m., on Monday, June 9th 1913:—(1) with effect from the date of return to duty the wages of workmen, excluding hammermen and coolies, will be increased as follows:—(*a*) Men drawing under Rs. 50 per mensem—10 per cent.; (*b*) Men drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per mensem inclusive—5 per cent. The increases above-mentioned together with the ten per cent. at present paid will for simplicity be incorporated in new combined rates. (2) With effect from return to duty, the wages of hammermen and coolies will be raised as under:—Men receiving 8 annas and 9 annas per diem will be paid 9 annas and 10 annas per diem respectively. (3) The administration finds it impracticable to agree to a fixed number of holidays, but will, as an experimental measure, reduce the number of holidays now observed. (4) All restrictions on the grants of gratuities not imposed under the orders of Government of the Board of Directors will be removed. (5) Men injured on duty so as to be incapacitated from work will under the sanctioned rules be granted full pay for days of absence to the extent of one month's wages, provided the limit of Rs. 50 be not exceeded. (6) The rates for workmen's season tickets will be reduced from two-thirds to one-third the public rates for all new tickets, but no refund on current tickets can be allowed.

With regard to the other requests preferred by the workmen the following decisions are notified:—(1) The Board of Directors cannot admit the workshop staff to the benefits of the provident fund, unless such departure from ordinary practice be adopted on all other railways and sanctioned by Government. (2) The grant of second class passes to men drawing Rs. 50 and over would cause such serious inconvenience to the public that it cannot be allowed. The limit of four single or two double journey privilege ticket orders per annum was fixed after considerable discussion and is generally in force on other railways, it cannot therefore be extended.

From Monday, June 9th, 1913, in accordance with the practice on other railways, the following rule regarding employees coming late on duty will be brought into force:—"The works' gates will be closed at 8 a.m., and any men not at work by that time will be shut out. At 8-5 the gates will again be opened and will remain open till 8-10 when they will be closed finally. Men coming in between 8-5 and 8-10 will lose quarter hour pay. The gates will be closed at 1-30 p.m. sharp and late comers will not be admitted. Season ticket holders will be admitted up to 9 a.m., provided they have been delayed on account of the late running of a train, the booked time of which would have enabled them to reach the office by 8 a.m."

After the notices had been put up, the men returned to the sheds within two hours. Though the circular order of the Agent stated to the firemen that they should return at the lastest by Saturday noon, the men resumed work immediately and several of them were seen working on the engines. The running shed, which had during the last week presented desolate appearance, was again crowded with men.

In spite of all this, however, the local railway police was reinforced by armed railway police from Godhna near the workshops with a view to prevent any trouble that might arise in case the strikers held out.

As the firemen have shown their inclination to resume work, the authorities hope to run a full local service by noon to-day, but if it is found not possible to do so, the full service would be resumed on the local section from to-morrow.

The service on the through main line has been maintained, the Gujrat mail train and the through passengers running as usual.

At Rutlam and Gangapur, however, the men are still very firm and not one train is run on that section. The up Northern Express did not arrive yesterday as expected though on Tuesday last that train was run as far as Rutlam. Last night also the Northern Express was booked as far as Rutlam.

NEWS FROM MADRAS.

STRIKERS TO BE DISMISSED.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 6.

According to official statements. Normal running of almost all trains has been resumed. With regard to the Agent's ultimatum, which expired at noon to-day, it seems only about 100 men, 90 guards and 10 drivers have come back to work all over the line. As to those who are still on strike their services will dispensed with. The usual notice will be given them as required by law, to quit their quarters, and their past services will be cancelled, and they will be paid all moneys due to them, except bonuses earned from the M. and S. M. Railway fund. The bonuses earned from the old Madras Railway fund will of course not be touched. Should any of these men desire to come in hereafter they will be considered as fresh applicants for employment and their applications dealt with as such.

The whole of the Raichur staff has resumed work, and at the Perambore workshops 100 more men resumed duty to-day.

All but thirty men at the Central Station returned to work at noon today in pursuance of the Agent's notice.

BONUS FOR LOYAL SERVANTS.

The following notice has been issued by the Agent:

On behalf of the Board of Directors the Agent has much pleasure in intimating that the Board has sanctioned the payment at his discretion of a special bonus equal to half a month's pay to the station and running staff, both loco and traffic, on both gauges who were reported as being entirely loyal to the Company throughout the disturbances, which are now happily drawing to an end. The heads of the departments concerned are being asked to submit their proposals after obtaining the recommendations of their district officers. It should be understood that the bonus will only be paid to those members of the station and running staff whose conduct is certified as having been entirely satisfactory throughout.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

MEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

MADRAS, June 6.

Wiser counsels seem to have prevailed among the men of the South Indian Railway and that they have decided not to throw in their lot with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The S. I. R. men apparently have no grievances against their own Company.

THE STRIKE AND THE I. T. A.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. Barton, the General Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association, to-day received a telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants again inviting the co-operation of the Indian Telegraph Association in the matter of the strike. To this Mr. Barton replied through the Secretary at Bombay that he thought such suggestions were absolutely improper and that the Telegraph staff had no connection whatever with the strike and had no wish whatever to join.

MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 6.

A private letter dated 23rd ultimo received by to-day's mail at Poona says, Mr. Gokhale's health is now steadily improving, there is no pain in the ear and there has been none since he left the nursing home, and even his hearing is gradually returning.

SEQUEL TO BARISAL CASE.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

RULE AGAINST THE "AMRITA."

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerjee the Advocate-General made an application for a rule to commit certain persons in respect of articles commenting on the pending Barisal Conspiracy Case which have appeared in the Amrita Bazar Patrika. He said a number of articles had been published towards the end of May in that newspaper containing unjustifiable comments on the proceedings in the Barisal Conspiracy Case. In that case on on the 12th May last a complaint was sworn charging the accused under section 121 A and evidence on oath was given in support of that complaint before the Additional District Magistrate of Barisal. Subsequent to this while the magisterial proceedings were pending the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" commenced a campaign in its columns with reference to this prosecution. These proceedings were founded on instructions from the Government.

The Chief Justice: We will not treat it as an application for a rule but as an application to give you special leave to serve notice of motion for this day week or any day you suggest, because from what you have stated the matter is one of urgency.

The Advocate-General said these articles tended to interfere with the due course of justice in that they made various suggestions and reflections. They suggested that arrests had been made without evidence, that the accused or some of them were innocent, and that against some of the accused there was no evidence. They tended to prejudice persons who might be concerned in the case either in its preliminary stage or hereafter such as witnesses, assessors or jurors, and the magistrate who might deal with the case. Further they presumed to offer advice to the Government not to allow the case to proceed in its ordinary course before the Magistrate of Barisal asserting that if that course were adopted the prosecution would have everything its own way. That statement alone suggested that injustice would be done and that the accused would not be adequately heard. Any such comments tending to interfere with the course of justice in an enquiry in a criminal offence which is pending before an inferior court or before magistrates constituted a grievous contempt of court, besides that this newspaper campaign had been initiated and was continuing from day to day, and it was obviously in the interests of the public and the administration of justice that this should cease. Therefore the Government desired an authoritative ruling from their Lordships as to the legality or otherwise of the articles.

In reply to the Chief Justice the Advocate-General said application is by the Governor in Council on the petition of the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal.

The Chief Justice: He is merely an officer. This application is by the Governor of Bengal in Council. On your putting in affidavits and your petition we will give you leave to serve notice of motion for Wednesday next. We think your notice of motion should have a statement of grounds and the service of motion will be personal. On whom do you propose to serve the notice of motion.

The Advocate-General: On Babu Motilal Ghose, editor and manager, and T. K. Biswas, printer.

The Chief Justice: The service of motion will call on them to show cause in the ordinary way why they should not be committed.

A special Bench will be constituted to hear the motion on Wednesday.

"AMRITA" GIVES SECURITY.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" has been asked under the Press Act, by the Assam Government to furnish security in consequence of the comments contained in an article on the Jagatshi Asram enquiry, which appeared in that paper on 12th May. On Wednesday the printer of the paper deposited five thousand rupees in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 24th May 1913 show a gain of Rs. 1,665,710 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 34 bogie coaching stock, 10 horse boxes and 740 covered goods wagons including oil tasks and brake vans during 1914-15 for the North Western Railway; also to the construction of 20 wooden low-sided tracks for the Eastern Bengal Railway.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND A STATE BANK.

The following letter dated April 24 from Sir Fazulbhoy Curimbhoy appears in the "Times":—

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—There are two important points connected with the financial administration of this country which do not seem to be directly included in the terms of reference of the Royal Commission just appointed to inquire into the location and management of the general balances of the Government of India, the sale in London of Council bills and transfers, the measures taken by the Indian Government and the Secretary of State for India in Council to maintain the exchange value of the rupee in pursuance of, of supplementary to the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, more particularly with regard to the location, disposition, and employment of the gold standard and paper currency reserves and whether the existing practice in these matters is conducive to the interests of India; also to report as to the suitability of the financial organization and procedure of the India Office and to make recommendations. The two points I refer to are the coinage of gold in this country and the establishment of a State Central Bank. These measures would certainly have been in pursuance of, or supplementary to, the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898, had they been adopted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State for Indian Council. But they have not been adopted, and I feel a doubt as to whether they are included in the third clause of the terms of reference above quoted. It is for this reason that I venture to seek the hospitality of your columns to give expression to certain views which are strongly held by a large body of public opinion in this country. Some, and the more important, of the measures taken by the Indian Government in recent years would seem rather indeed, to be intended to counteract the policy laid down by the Indian Currency Committee of 1898 than to continue or supplement it. The measures directed towards transferring a very considerable portions of the gold standard and paper currency reserves, not to speak of the current cash balances, to London were certainly neither in pursuance of, nor supplementary to, the recommendations of the Currreney Committee of 1898, which was based on a totally opposite principle. By these measures the Government of India and the Secretary of State have made the currency policy of Government confusing to the average Indian, whereas the policy underlying the recommendations of the Fowler Committee was simple and straightforward. That policy was to close the Indian mints to silver with the object of reducing the volume of the rupee currency, thereby preventing its further depreciation in relation to gold; and in course of time, when sufficient gold was accumulated in the country by means of the ordinary opertions of trade, to give the country a gold coinage just the same as in England. The closure of the mints was to be a temporary and transitional measure to facilitate the adoption of a regular gold standard, and gradually of a gold currency. The free coinage of gold in India was thus an essential part of the committee's scheme; and some of the members of the committee also contemplated the establishment of a State Bank as the most effective means of carriyng out thta scheme. Lord Curzon's Govt., which was in the best position to understand and appreciate the full significance of the scheme, promptly set on foot proposals both for the establishment of a State Bank and for the opening of the Indian mints to gold. These proposals, however, were not carried out, and instead we have had other measures calculated to put off the one as well as the other, by preventing the flow of gold into this country and by shifting the control of our currency from the Indian public to the financial magnates of London. I need hardly say that I refer to the measures and the large proportion of the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve held by the Secretary of State for India in the last two or three days.

Notwithstanding these attempts to divert the inflow of gold into India in the normal course of trade, we have had during the last three years a very large quantity of it coming into the country both in sovereigns and in bullion. This fact has once more brought to the front the question of opening the Indian mints to the free coinage of gold. The matter has been agitated in the Imperial Legislative Council and has formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. It is understood that the Government of India is in favour of the project, and that, in view of the pedantic difficulties raised by his Majesty's Mint in London, they would be willing to coin ten-rupee gold pieces instead of sovereigns, as had been suggested by the Fowler Committee. Personally, I would strongly favour the minting in India of sovereigns as the most convenient coin, both for internal and external trade purposes, in the present circumstances of India, but, whether it is to be the sovereign or some other coin, the demand for the opening of the mints for the free coinage of gold is irresistible. It is felt on all sides that the present system is full of anomalies and that the way in which it has been managed during the last ten years has not been such as to induce in its further continuence. I may add that, if the Indian mints were open to the free coinage of gold, it is reasonable to expect that, in addition to the gold which is produced in and that which comes to India in the normal process of trade, the Indian mints will attract gold from South Africa, owing to the smaller distance between India and South Africa than between South Africa and England.

The establishment of a State Bank is, to my mind, a necessary corollary of the policy of the gold standard and currency. I would place the case for such a bank primarily on the grounds on which it was recommended by Lord Rotschild and Sir E. A. Hambro to the Currency Committee of 1898. In the words of the then Government of India:—There can be no question that for the purpose of the effective maintenance of the gold standard a bank with a large sterling capital and constituted on the model of the Bank of England or the Bank of France would be a very powerful support to the State. Such a bank would be better able to measure and deal with the requirements of trade for given remittances than any Government, and it would have the capacity which a Government Department cannot be expected to possess, of preventing unnecessary export of gold without hampering trade. An institution of the kind would also be most effective in promoting the circulation of gold. It would, again, be an effective agent for securing an increasing circulation of fiduciary money, and we might find it possible to entrust it with the management of the Government paper currency. But there are other grounds also as was recognized by Lord Curzon's Government in advocating the establishment of a State Bank. They pointed out that the three Presidency Banks did not command separately or together a capital adequate to the commercial requirements of the country or sufficient to prevent excessive fluctuations in the rates of discount at different seasons of the year. This statement, which was true 12 years ago, is much more so to-day. The economic development of India during the interval has been phenomenal. I am glad that the correspondent who wrote recently in your columns on the subject of a State Bank has laid stress on the fact that the exising Presidency Banks do not sufficient meet the needs of the situation. I may also add that a very large section of Indian merchants feel that a State Bank will be more entirely swayed in dispensing credit by considerations solely of the general good. I should like to state before concluding, that I have not thought it necessary to burden my letter with statistics which are by his time familiar to the financially interested public.

MR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

"THE UNIVERSE AND THE INDIVIDUAL."

Under the auspices of the Quest Society, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore delivered on May 19, in Caxton Hall, Westminster, the first of a series of lectures on the Search for God. The subject of the first discourse was "The Relation of the Universe and the Individual." There was a large audience, which included a number of people well known in the literary world and in public life.

Mr. Tagore began with a reference to the conditions of Western city life as illustrative of the immense difference between European and Indian civilisation. Indian civilisation began in the forest; Western civilisation had its rise within city walls. Brick walls imposed a principle of divide and rule on the mental outlook. Under their influence people fortified their conquests, and separated themselves from their fellows. The forest life, on the other hand, gave to the minds of men a particular direction through which they realised a great harmony between man's spirit and the spirit indwelling in the world.

The man of the West, in thinking that it is subduing Nature, naturally directs the concentrated light of his mental vision upon his own life and works, and this creates an artificial dissociation between himself and the universal Nature. The difference in the Indian's point of view was that he included the world with the man and puts all his emphasis on the harmony between the individual and the universal. In the West the prevalent feeling is that Nature belongs exclusively to inanimate things and to beasts, that there is a sudden unaccountable break where human nature begins. According to it everything that is low in the scale of beings is merely Nature, and whatever has the stamp of perfection on it, intellectual or moral, is human nature. But the Indian mind never has any hesitation in acknowledging its kinship with Nature, its unbroken relation with all.

This fundamental unity of creation was not merely a philosophical speculation for India. It was the object of her life to realise this great harmony in feeling and in action, so much so that everything had a spiritual significance to her, and was necessary to her in her attainment of her ideal of perfection.

When a man does not realise his kinship with the world, he lives in a prison-house whose walls are alien to him. When he meets the Eternal Spirit in all objects then is he emancipated, for then he discovers the fullest significance of the world into which he is born. . . . The sense of the superiority of man in the scale of creation was not absent from her mind. But she had her own idea as to what this superiority consists in. It was not in the power of possession, but in the power of union. . . . India knew that when by physical and mental barriers we violently detach ourselves from the inexhaustible life of Nature, when we become merely man but not the man in the universe, we create bewildering problems and try all kinds of artificial methods. When man leaves his resting-place in universal Nature, when he walks on the single rope of humanity it means either a dance or a fall for him, and eventually he thnks that he has been unfairly dealt with by the whole shceme of things.

The ideal that India set herself to realise led her best men to the isolation of the contemplative life, and the treasures that she gained for mankind by penetrating into the mysteries of reality cost her dear in the sphere of worldly success. Yet this also was a sublime achievement, a supreme manifestation of man's aspiration, which knew no limit, and had for its object the realisation of the Infinite. Man could destroy and plunder, earn and accumulate, invent and discover, but he was great only because his soul comprehended all.

The attitude of the God-conscious man of the Upanishad towards the universe is that of deep feeling of adoration. His object of worship is present everywhere. It is the one living truth that makes all realities true, and this truth is not only of knowledge but of devotion. . . . Budda, who developed the practical side of the Upanishads, preached the same message. The consciousness to be developed while standing or walking, sitting or lying down, till you are asleep, is living and having your joy in the spirit of Brahma. What is that spirit? The Upanishad says, "The being who is in his essence the light and life of all, who is world-conscious is Brahma." To fill all, to be consious of everything is his spirit. It is through his consciouness that the sun attracts the earth and that the light waves are being attracted from planet to planet. He is all conscious in space, or the world of extension, and he is all conscious in soul, or the world of intention. Thus to attain cosmic consciousness we have to unite our feeling with this all pervasive infinitive feeling. In fact, the only true human progress is coincident with this widening of the range of feeling. Man does not acquire rights through occupation of larger space, nor through external conduct, but his rights extend only so far as he is real, and his reality is measured by the scope of his consciousness. The price we have to pay for this attainment of the freedom of consciousness is to give one's self away.

Our soul can realise itself truly only by denying itself. To be fully conscious of the reality of all you have to free yourself from the bonds of personal desires. Every endeavour to attain a larger life requires of man "to gain by giving away, and not to be greedy." And thus to expand gradually the consciousness of one's unity with all is the striving of humanity.

"This," said Mr. Tagore, in conclusion, "is the noble heritage from our forefathers waiting to be claimed by us as our own, this ideal of the supreme freedom of consciousness. It is not merely intellectual or emotional; it has an ethical basis, and it must be translated into action. In the Upanishads it is said: 'The Supreme Being is all-pervading; therefore, he is the innate good in all.' To be truly united in knowledge, love and service with all beings, and thus to realise one's self in the all-pervading God, is the essence of goodness, and this is the key-note of the teachings of the Upanishads."

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

NEW OFFICIATING APPOINTMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 6.

A press communique states:—In supersession of arrangements previously announced, the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the appointment of the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shah Din Khan Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by Sir F. A. Robertson's retirement.

A press communique states:—During the absence on leave of Sir Arthur Reid Kt., Bar-at-Law, the Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangements. The Hon. Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S., one of the Judges of the Chief Court to act as Chief Judge.

The Hon. Mr. H. Scott Smith, I.C.S., Acting first Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as a Judge of that Court.

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Agnew, I.C.S., Acting Second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court to act as First Temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Shadi Lal, Bar-at-Law, to act as Second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

RANGOON PREPARATIONS.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 6.

At a meeting this afternoon in connection with the celebration of the Viceroy's birthday on June 20th by the children of Rangoon, Mr. Gavin Scott, President of the Municipality, presided and there was a good attendance. The Chairman explained that Rs. 10,000 were necessary for the purpose. The managers of the school were to arrange for their children who numbered some 19,000. It was resolved to collect that sum through the representatives of the various communities.

The Rangoon Municipality have subscribed Rs. 2,000 for the occasion.

WEST COAST RAILWAY.

LINKING IN BOMBAY WITH MANGALORE.

REVIVAL OF THE ARSIKERE PROJECT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, June 6.

In view of the early consideration of the Arsikere-Mangalore line of railway, Mr. Visveswaraya, Dewan of Mysore, has this week motored over the 133 miles of the original alignments. At Mangalore, he discussed the project with the local authorities and citizens and was assured at this conference of a guarantee to the extent of a quarter of the capital required by the District Board of Canara to cover the 60 miles of line passing through the British territory. Much enthusiasm was shown by people at the prospect of the scheme being taken in hand after about twenty years of fruitless discussion. The matter will now be referred to the Mysore Railway experts in the light of the Dewan's personal investigation along the entire route.

SOLDIERS AND SHOOTING ACCIDENTS.

AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 6.

In view of several recent accidents the following amendment to rules relating to game shooting by British soldiers has been issued:—

"In every such case the O. C. corps or detachment will immediately apply for the assembly, if possible, of a Court of Inquiry, which should commence a thorough and searching investigation in view to securing the best possible narrative while the event is still fresh, and he will communicate with the district magistrate as freely as required. If a Court of Inquiry cannot be assembled the O. C. will himself conduct the investigation. The Court of Inquiry, or, if one is not assembled, the O. C. will, during the enquiry, endeavour to ascertain whether any, and, if so, what breaches of these rules have been committed, or have taken place, the nature of which would render the offenders liable to trial by court-martial under paragraph 38, and particulars thereof should be recorded in the proceedings or report. When the civil authorities also take up the case every assistance possible will be rendered to them in their investigation. The medical officer, who first attends to any person, (whether soldier or civilian), wounded in any such case, will without delay bring to the notice of both the civil and military authorities the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result."

Several other minor amendments are also embodied.

STATE BALL AT SIMLA.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 6.

The annual State ball at Viceregal Lodge last night was very largely attended and proved a brilliant function. The Viceroy began the ball with Lady O'Dwyer and the following composed the State Lancers:—

The Lieut-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Hardinge.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson and Lady Butler.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Lady Craddock.

Hon'ble Mr. Clarke and Lady Maclagan.

Sir Reginald Craddock and the Hon. Mrs. Spence.

Sir Henry MacMahon and Lady Vincent.

Sir William Vincent and Lady MacMahon.

Dancing was continued till the small hours of the morning.

FINANCE COMMISSION.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES FOR WITNESSES.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that the witnesses actually invited to give evidence before the Finance Commission will receive the expenses of their journey between India and England.

NEW B. I. STEAMER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 6.

One of the latest additions to the British India fleet is the Ozarda which arrived in Madras this morning. On her maiden voyage to Calcutta, commanded by Captain H. G. Piggott, the Ozarda carried four officers, five engineers and the Asiatic crew of 69 men. She has the speed of 13 knots and a cargo capacity of 7,000 tons.

SOUTH POLAR TRAGEDY.

COMMR. EVANS'S STORY.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Young, slim, and clean-shaven, the pink of perfection says the "Daily Chronicle," of a British naval officer, Commander Evans, of the late Captain Scott's British Antarctic Expedition, stood on the darkened platform of the Albert Hall on Wednesday May 21, silhouetted against a background of fine lanternslides, and described the experience of himself and his companions on that memorable adventure.

Preceding the lecture there was a reception by the Royal Geographical Society of some of the surviving members of the Expedition; those present then and at the lecture being, in addition to Commander Evans, Lieutenant V. L. A. Campbell, Lieutenant W. M. Bruce, Sergeon E. L. Atkinson, Mr. Francis Drake, Mr. Cecil H. Meares, Mr. H. G. Ponting, Mr. A. Cherry-Garrard, Mr. Griffith Taylor, Mr. K. E. Priestley, Mr. T. Gran, and Mr. H. J. Mather.

There was a distinguished company on the platform and in the front row of the seats in the arena of the Albert Hall.

Lady Scott, widow of the late Captain Scott, was present, and occupied a seat in the front row in the body of the hall. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, president of the Royal Geographical Society, presided.

Commander Evans while not going into details of organisation and equipment, which he regarded as unnecessary, remarked, however, that no expedition over left the shores of England with a better outfit or a more enthusiastic and determined personnel. "Captain Scott's fine organisation," he said, "was such that the expedition remained self-contained, even after his death."

EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Commander Evans then related an exciting adventure that befel Captain Scott, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Cecil Meares, and Mr. A. Cherry-Garrard.

"Scott and Meares," he said, "had the misfortune to run along the snow bridge of a crevasse. The bridge gave way, and all the dogs, but Osman, the leader, and the two rear animals, disappeared down a yawning chasm. With the greatest difficulty the dogs were rescued. Scott and Meares were lowered by Wilson and Cherry-Garrard into the crevasse. They found the dogs twisting around, suspended by their harness, fighting, howling, and snapping. One by one they were freed from the traces, hauled up on solid ice, and as each animal regained safety he lay down and slept. It was an anxious period for all concerned, and Captain Scott spoke most highly of the behaviour of Wilson, Meares, and Cherry-Garrard in this occasions."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 6.

The heavy rainfall reported yesterday in North-east India has not continued, but light to moderate rain occurred over the whole country south and east of the line joining Ahmadabad in Gujerat and Darjeeling. A few showers occurred also in the Simla Hills and the neighbouring plains. The chief falls are:—Akyan, Cox's Bazar, Barayangunj, Berhampore, Purnea and Gaya, one; Barisal, Jessore and Balasore, two; Calcutta, four; Saugor Island, Burdwan, Chaibassa, Ranchi, Dehra Dun and and Simla, one and half; Chakrata and Roorkee, one; Chanda, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad (Deccan), Coconada and Vizagapatam, one and half; Marmagao, six; Karwar, four; Poona, Mercara, Cochin, one; Mangalore and Trivandrum, two; Calicut, four.

The moist current from the Bay into Northern India will now probably decrease in intensity and rainfall due to it likely to diminish. There has been little change in the conditions over the east Arabian Sea and the monsoon rainfall continues on the West Coast as far north as Rutnagiri.

Forecast: Diminution of rainfall in North-east of the Peninsula.

CYCLONE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The cyclone which was threatening Calcutta on Wednesday passed inlands near Puri that day and was yesterday lying on a diffuse area over the Central Provinces. It has given rain in Lower Bengal and Orissa, Calcutta having registered nearly 6 inches during the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday. But heavy rain fell yesterday and the total will doubtless be much added to. Calcutta's total rainfall is now 11 inches in excess of normal. This morning there was a heavy dowpour and it is still raining. The sky is cloudy.

The protest against the popular pronunciation of "Cinema" is just too late, writes the "Daily Chronicle." Mr. Keble Howard has spelt in "Sinnemer," and he is so far right by the ear of a London listener. And Mr. Filson Young has worked by the eye and found that the correct pronunciation should be indicated as "Kyneema," which—if we are to talk Greek—is right. But unfortunately there is no Royal Mint for words, and the new thing is generally christened and nurtured and ennobled by the talk of the street. Anyone may throw a new word on the counter and say it as he pleases. The street boy has triumphed with his "Sinnemer."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Madras Bank rate of interest has been reduced by 1 per cent. The rate now is 7 per cent.

There was a state ball at Viceregal Lodge Simla on Thursday night. About 1,000 were present.

His Excellency the Viceroy held at Simla a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday morning.

His Highness the Rajah of Rutlam and His Highness the Nawab of Jaura left Viceregal Lodge, Simla yesterday morning.

Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku, C.I.E., of Sikkim, is appointed to be an Honorary Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Captain Sherston, Adjutant, Viceregal Body Guard, was to arrive at Viceregal Lodge, Simla yesterday as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

The Government of Madras have refused to extend Mr. Banerjee's tenure as the Dewan of Cochin, for two years more. Mr. Roy, I. C. S., Tanjore, is to succeed him as Dewan.

The annual celebration in memory of David Hare was held on Sunday last in Calcutta. The tomb of David Hare was decked with flowers, and a meeting was held close to the place at College-square.

Fifteen Municipalities in the United Provinces are for the first time to be given non-official, in place of official, Chairman. This will bring the number of bodies in possession of this privilege to 33.

It is understood that the Viceroy will only pass through Bangalore on his southern tour in November, staying four days at Mysore and a week at the Shikhar camp where there will be elephant catching operations.

Rahim, the accused in the Multan stabbing case, who is charged with the murder of Khan Sahib Shaikh Abdul Haq, Pleader, has been committed by Mr. J. O. Neilshaw, Additional Magistrate, to take his trial at the Sessions.

In the annual report of the Punjab Public Library, it is stated that the suggestion made by the Committee of the Library regarding the provision of a new site in Lahore has received the sanction of Government.

The Railway Conference Association will begin their sittings at Simla, on September 22nd, and continue for about a week or ten days. The agenda contains no less than fifty-one subjects, covering many subjects which were partly discussed last year.

The case in which Dewa Singh, a Punjabi employed on the Howrah-Amtah Railway was charged with throttling a Punjabi woman named Chandra and her child to death after breaking into her house was committed to the Sessions by Mr. R. N. Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah.

A correspondent writes from Broach:—Last evening we have had about an inch of rain accompanied with a heavy dust storm, thunder and lightning. Several trees were uprooted, and roofs of houses blown off. There was rain also at Pally, Miyagam, and Baroda. The weather is sultry and cloudy.

In the District Judge's Court, Bangalore, yesterday the civil action instituted by Mr. Skipp, building contractor, against the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, to recover Rs. 48,000 on account of work done was adjourned for a month in view of the arbitration of the claim by Sir Francis Spring.

At a meeting of the Kayasthas of Allahabad held under the presidency of Babu Charoo Chandra Mittra, Munshi Gobind Prashad, M.A., was elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Kayasthas Conference with Dr. B. P. Dutt, B. Man Mohan Lal and Babu Girdhari Lal Varma as Secretaries.

A special meeting of the Municipal Board, Agra, was held on Friday to discuss the affairs of Mr. Shute, Secretary Engineer and other cognate matters, with reference to a Government order received on the subject. The proceedings were held in camera. The public and even the representatives of the press were asked to clear out of the room.

The decrease in plague mortality in India during May was remarkable. At the beginning of the month the number of deaths was about 7,900 weekly, and the low temperatures in Upper India due to rain-storms later on, seemed likely to prevent any rapid decline in the returns But with the return of normal summer conditions plague began to die out as usual.

During the eleven months ending February 28 last the total value of the overland trade of British India was 1,973 lakhs (1,028 lakhs imports and 945 lakhs exports) against 1,718 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1911-12 (924 lakhs imports and 794 lakhs exports). Of these totals Burma was responsible in 1912-13 for 663 lakhs (329 imports and 334 exports) and in 1911-12 for 586 lakhs (298 imports and 288 exports).

Census work in the more remote districts of Central India has its peculiar difficulties, of which the chief is the danger of the enumerator and his statistics being eaten by a tiger. In a volume just issued containing Major C. E. Luard's report on the Census operations in the Central India Agency, the precautions that had to be taken for the protection of the messengers are described in terms which show that the prosaic work of collecting figures occasionally became both picturesque and adventurous.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

FORGERY OF A WIDOW'S WILL.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* MANOLKAR.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal in a case in which five Brahmins of Satara were charged with conspiring together and forging a will in which two very valuable estates were involved.

The accused Keshow Naryan Manotkar, Vishnu Pandurang Kulkarni, Lakshman Waman Deshpande, Vasindeo Bhikaji Chakradeo and Datto Ganesh Kottalikar were tried and convicted by Mr. Clements, Sessions Judge of Satara, and two assessors.

The first accused was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, while others were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the first appellant and Mr. Nadkarni, instructed by Mr. Bhat appeared for the other accused. Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The second, third, fourth and fifth accused were charged with forging a document bearing the date of 26th. October, 1904, and purporting to be the will of one Parvatibai of Umbray. The first accused was charged with the abetment of the said offence. Plague broke out at Umbray where Parvatibai, widow of Madhowrao Agashe lived, but owing to various reasons she was prevented from shifting into the plague camp and remained in her wada. She was attacked with plague and died in her wada on the 30th. October, 1906, leaving three minor children, named Thakur, Bapu and Krishnabai. Thakur and Bapu left the wada soon after their mother's death, but Krishnabai died of plague soon after her mother. From her husband Parvatibai had inherited a very valuable estate known as the Agashe estate and from her mother a still more valuable estate known as the Manolker estate. After her husband's death she executed two Muktiarnamas in respect of the two estates appointing Patak, More, Bawe and Chitale as managers of the two estates.

It was said on behalf of the second, third, fourth and fifth accused that the will in question was executed on the morning of the 21st. October, 1904, at the wada, while the prosecution contended that Umbray was on that date evacuated by all except Parvatibai, her children and servants, and that the will was fabricated with the assistance of one Morbati, since deceased, and the first accused at the plague camp where the accused lived. It was admitted that the will was written by the second accused and attested by the third, fourth and fifth accused.

The learned Sessions Judge in the course of his lengthy judgment observes that after the will was brought into existence there was a conspiracy between More and the accused to make use of it in a court of law to prevent the Manolkar estate from passing to the married daughter of Parwatibai, who was entitled to that under Hindu law. The assessors were of opinion that the accused were not guilty, but the learned Sessions Judge disagreeing with them convicted all the accused and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. Hence the appeal.

On behalf of the first accused Mr. H. Campbell argued that the lower court was wrong in using inadmissible and irrelevant evidence against the client. The judge, he said, had drawn a wrong presumption and had violated the maxim that there should be presumption about the innocence of the accused unless proved otherwise.

Their Lordships reversed the conviction and sentence passed on Keshaw Narayan Manolkar the first accused and acquitted and discharged him. The fine of Rs. 500, if paid, was directed to be returned to him.

The conviction and sentence passed on the other accused were confirmed and their appeals were dismissed.

RUSSIAN TO BE DEPORTED.

Inspector Faviell of the C. I. D., yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, charged Nicolai Profic Peksheff, a Russian aged about 28, with wandering about without any means of subsistence, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was dressed as a Mahomedan mendicant but it was stated that he was a Christian. Inspector Faviell stated that Government intended to deport the man but he had charged him with a view to keep him in custody.

A review of over 12,000 Regular and Territorial troops was held by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien on Perham Down, Salisbury Plain, on May 22, before a large crowd of spectators. Nine Army aeroplanes flew past the saluting point.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TREACHER COMPANY'S CASE.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the C. I. D., charged R. H. Bunnell, lately assistant manager in the firm of Messrs. Treacher and Coy., Ltd. with criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 1,163.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution and the accused was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader.

At the outset His Worship framed a charge against the accused who pleaded not guilty to it.

Mr. Hockeday, general manager, was further examined by Mr. Sullivan. Witness stated that the whole of his European staff was paid by cheques. The cheque shown to him was not cashed at Treacher's nor at the Bank, where the Company had made it payable. If it had been cashed at the office, the accused would have stated so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said the accused had not been assistant manager but had been an assistant to the manager. The accused had nothing to do with the Company's agents, nor did he ever correspond with them. The accused was not dismissed in the month of May, but he had resigned. Witness had no recollection of having received a Solicitor's notice on behalf of the accused demanding his re-instatement or the alternative payment of salary for the unexpired period of his agreement. In fact there was no agreement between the accused and the Company. Mr. Bunnell's resignation was minuted in the Directors' minute book. There was no ill-feeling between the accused and witness. There had been occasions, however, when witness had reprimanded the accused for negligence. When cheques were received they were crossed and sent to the Bank and when cash was received it was immediately sent to the cashier. The accused had to sign a number of receipts every day as per entries in the cash book. The receipts were also initialled by the cashier. The receipt shown to him did not bear the cashier's initials, probably because the payment was made in the shop. The counterfoils of receipts were filled in by different clerks owing to the accused's negligence. Witness would sign a receipt without looking at the counterfoil when the cash book was with him.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned.

ANOTHER BIG HAUL OF COCAINE.

AUSTRIAN FIREMAN SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Butterfield charged Rudolph Reginando, an Austrian fireman on board the S. S. Firanz Ferdinand, with importing 15,432 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 1,440.

The accused was arrested on suspicion by Mr. H. P. Sharman, Preventive Officer, just as he was coming out of the ship. He was then searched in the presence of a panch when the above quantity of cocaine was found tied round his waist.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he had purchased the drug at Trieste as he was informed that its sale in India was very profitable. This was the first time he had come to India.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Inspector Smith charged Sitadin Rainden, an ex-police ramosi, with the theft of a few pieces of machine blankets and other press materials valued at Rs. 12, the property of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited."

The evidence showed that until the 31st May last, the accused was working in the "Gazette" office as a ramosi. The following afternoon he again went to the premises and was detected by another ramosi walking away with the property under his arm.

The accused said that this was a false case trumped up against him by the other ramosi who was on hostile terms with him.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

DESERTING THE ARMY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant C. W. Thompson put up Percy Baker, a European, on a charge of having deserted the Fourth Ammunition Column, at present stationed at Sind, Hyderabad.

The accused was arrested on suspicion on Thursday evening by the Sergeant at the B. B. and C. I. Railway running shed at Colaba. On taking a search of the accused's person, Mr. Thompson found a furlough pass with some erasures.

The accused was ordered to be handed over to the proper authorities to be sent to Hyderabad for trial.

MUNICIPAL VACANCY.

MR. J. B. PETIT ELECTED.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., declared yesterday the approximate result of the bye-election held on Thursday to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry, as follows:—

Mr. J. B. Petit got 433 votes.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy got 316 votes.

The official result will be declared after the book showing the names of voters and how they voted has been prepared.

OBSERVATORY BOMB.

WOMEN'S OUTRAGE AT EDINBURGH.

The first of the suffragette bombs to do any real damage writes the "Daily Chronicle," was exploded on Wednesday, May 21, morning at the Royal Observatory on the Blackford Hill at Edinburgh, a magnificent pile of buildings occupying a secluded site on the outskirts of the city.

The outrage was discovered by Professor Sampson, the Astronomer Royal, who was awakened about 1 o'clock by a loud explosion inside the building. It was then ascertained that a quantity of gunpowder which had been placed in an earthenware jar had been deposited at the top of the stairway under the dome, in which many valuable astronomical instruments are kept and fired by means of a long fuse carried down the stairway into the chronograph room. Here the remains of a candle, evidently used to fire the fuse, were found.

The force of the explosion was so great that fragments of the jar were embedded in the walls of the room, the glass of two windows was blown out and scattered 50 yards away, and the floor of the room above was sprung from the stone corbels. Fortunately, however, the floor served as protection to the instruments in the dome itself. Some of the instruments were damaged, but only by falling plaster and broken glass.

The women concerned in the outrage are supposed to have climbed an ornamental railing and to have made their way through the shrubbery to the lawn. One of the windows was smeared with soap and then broken, but apparently the marauders then changed their plan and found an easier entrance on the opposite side of the building, where a short flight of steps leads up to a glass panelled door. To break one of these panels was easy, and access to the building was thus gained.

Professor Sampson, in the course of an interview said the perpetrators left behind them a lady's handbag of a kind used for shopping containing a few biscuits wrapped in paper and a couple of safety pins. In the grounds were found two pieces of paper, on one of which was written in ink, "How beggarly appears argument before defiant deed: votes for women." On the other was written, "From the beginning of the world every stage of human progress had been from scaffold to scaffold and from stake to stake."

Two women, Professor Sampson believes, were engaged in the affair, and at one place, he says, bloodstains were found, one of the women apparently having cut herself on broken glass.

It is understood that the damage done to instruments will be easily repaired, the fact being that the perpetrators selected the wrong dome for the purposes of destruction, the strength of the masonry in the west dome resisting the attack. About £100 will cover the damage.

MEDAL FOR DOG HERO.

INSTINCT THAT SAVED A CHILD'S LIFE.

At the annual meeting of the National Canine Defence League at Caxton Hall, on May 22, says the "Daily Chronicle," a silver medal was presented by the League to Grissel, a collie belonging to Dr. St. Vincent Ryan, of Wandsworth Common.

By her remarkable sagacity Grissel saved the life of a boy 3½ years old who had fallen into the pond at Wandsworth Common. Dr. Ryan and his son were out walking near the pond when Grissel left them and refused to obey the signal to return.

On going to the pond Dr. Ryan and his son saw Grissel trying to drag something out of the water. A child's arm rose above the surface, and they waded in and brought the child ashore in a semi-conscious state.

But for Grissel's wonderful instinct the child must have been drowned, for no one had noticed him in the water.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of one Kassuna, a Mahomedan aged about forty.

The deceased's eye-sight was defective and on Wednesday last while crossing the Duncan Road, he was knocked down by the horse of a hack victoria. He was injured by the fall and removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died. The cause of death was concussion of the brain.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

'UNWRITTEN LAW' IN ENGLAND.

AMAZING STORY.

MAN WHO SHOT BROTHER ACQUITTED.

A trial of a remarkable nature—notable for the application of "the unwritten law" in an English court—resulted in the acquittal at the Wiltshire Assizes on Thursday, May 22, of a man who admitted having shot and killed his brother, says a contemporary.

The prisoner was John Price, a labourer, of Purton, and he was accused of the murder of his brother Nathaniel. The tragedy took place on January 12, when, following upon great domestic trouble due to the insobriety of the dead man and his brutal conduct to his bedridden father, aged mother, and adopted sister, his brother John secured a gun and killed him.

There was no question that John did this. In his words at the inquest:—

I shot at him; he fell and struggled, and then I shot again. Then I went into the garden, but before going indoors I thought I would go again and see if he was dead. He was not, so I shot again. I went in and told mother that I had shot him.

The defence, provided by public subscription, was that accused committed the deed, not in "the heat of temper," but in an "agony of despair." When the jury returned a verdict of not guilty there was a great demonstration of public sympathy.

There was a peculiar incident when prisoner was asked to plead. "I plead guilty." was the reply, persisted in when prisoner's counsel suggested to him that he pleaded not guilty.

"It looks as though he had made up his mind," remarked Mr. Justice Ridley, but a moment later the prisoner, on the advice of his counsel, pleaded not guilty, and the case proceeded.

The evidence disclosed a shocking story of the murdered man's cruelty to his aged mother, his paralysed father, and his sister Daisy. His mother said he used to "beat her black and blue," and she and the accused had to protect her husband from their son's violence.

On the night of the murder she sent the girl Daisy away from the house because she was afraid of "Nat's" violence. So much did she fear him that she told the girl to "wash and put on a clean nightdress." She thought that "if she was killed she would be clean."

"SHOT LIKE A RAT."

Further evidence showed that on the night of the murder Nathaniel Price asked the prisoner to go out and find Daisy, saying he meant to kill her. Prisoner refused, and Nathaniel threatened him, and then both went out together, whereupon the prisoner went to a shed, obtained a gun, and having four cartridges, which he had previously obtained, in his pocket, he shot Nathaniel, who was standing outside the garden gate.

He fired three shots, and on killing his brother he came back and said, "Mother, you can rest now," after which he confessed to the next door neighbour, and gave himself up to the police.

The police gave the accused man an excellent character, and it was said that the family had been too terrified of the dead man's violence to take legal proceedings against him.

The judge, summing up, said there were two alternatives to a verdict of wilful murder—an acquittal and a verdict of man-slaughter. They had to consider what was actually the position at the time the deed was done. The circumstances were simply horrible—no other word would deserible it. Prisoner took upon himself the vengeance which did not belong to him.

There could be no question of self-defence. Prisoner shot his brother like a rat, and if that was not murder he did not know what it was. The jury might sympathise as they liked with the man, but he had no business to use a fatal weapon when he was in no apprehension of violence at the moment. He did not agree that the murder was committed in the heat of blood, although, taking all the circumstances into consideration, he would be sorry to see a verdict of wilful murder returned.

It was quite possible for a jury to be merciful as well as just, and if they could take that view he advised them to do so.

The moment the foreman of the jury had announced their verdict there was a burst of cheering in court.

DOG AS A CARRIER.

Talk of the dog as a beast of burden in England and one recalls the importance of the canine help in the fish transit business of the past. The carriers from the South Coast towns to inland markets were once Newfoundland dogs. Thus the order of the team as quoted by Mr. Parker in "Highways and Byways in Surrey": "Teams of two or four were harnessed together. The man would 'cock his legs up along the sharves.' They not only went as fast as the coaches, but they gained time when the coach stopped to change horses. A dog-drawn carriage used to bring fish from Littlehampton to Godalming, where oysters were often to be bought three a penny." Oysters at three a penny have gone with the dog!

SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 24.

One of the attractive characteristics of Kaiser Wilhelm is the almost boyish anxiety he displays in plans for entertaining his friends. An example of this has occurred in connection with King George's visit to Berlin. Their Majesties had originally intended to leave England on Wednesday, but the Emperor had set his heart on one or two arrangements, which would have been rendered impossible in that event. For this reason King George, at great inconvenience, started for the Continent two days earlier than he had originally intended. This brings to mind how different are the rules that regulate the Court and the movements of Royalty to what they were in Queen Victoria's time. It is true that even now many arrangements have to be made months ahead; but a good many of their Majesties' movements are left to be settled by subsequent circumstances. This was not the case quarter of a century ago, when the Queen-Empress's life was mapped out and adhered to in every detail. Even King Edward was not responsible for so many of these small social revolutions as their present Majesties have influenced in a quiet and unobtrusive way. It is interesting by the way to note that the high Order which King George is conferring on the bridegroom, is the wedding present of their Majesties to their kinsman. The present is the first occasion on which the daughter of a Kaiser has been led to the altar. The old Emperor William had not ascended the Throne when his daughter married, and the present Emperor's sisters were married either before or after his all too brief reign. The Cumberlands are a rich family, but Prince Ernest and his wife are going to start housekeeping on quite modest lines. The Princess, only daughter though she be of the powerful Hohenzollern monarch, will have but one lady-in-waiting and their residence will be little more than a suburban villa.

There is an element of pathos about the Royal and Imperial visits to Berlin. The restricted rejoicings on the Czar's arrival were obviously necessary for the protection of the Kaiser's exalted guest. An army of detectives, police and soldiers, stood between the ruler of Russia and the German public, the only unofficial persons allowed on the platform having been a few favoured journalists. The same day King George was the subject of a remarkable demonstration in the streets and smilingly acceded to the overtures of the Berliners by shaking hands from his carriage with all and sundry.

The Kaiser is nothing if not go-ahead, and though in the long gallery through which the Imperial party will pass to the State banquet to-day, the Hohenzollern portraits have usually been added to it, as the originals have passed from this world of sorrow. His Imperial Majesty has already had his own picture placed among his distinguished ancestors.

It is interesting to note with regard to the three English spies whom the German Emperor has released in honour of King George's visit that there is more truth than the authors had imagined when issuing the original bills, "Arrest of Alleged English Spy." As a fact there is not an actual Englishman by ancestry among them. Mr. Stewart, as his name suggests, is a Scotchman, Captain Trench belongs to a well-known Irish family, while Lieut. Brandon is of Jewish extraction.

THE KING OF UGANDA.

We have an interesting visitor on his way to London just now in the person of King David of Uganda, a youthful monarch whose passion is sport and English games of all sorts. Round his modest dwelling about two miles from Kampala on Lake Victoria Nyanza he has a football field and a golf course. It would astonish the average Englishman to see a game of our national sport played by bootless teams, but such seems to be the fashion in Uganda—as I believe it is in India. The young king, who is still in his teens, owes much of his enthusiasm for English customs to Mr. Sturrack, a Scotch tutor, who is to be his companion during his stay over here. Let us hope that nothing will happen to interfere with the pro-English and loyal bent of King David's mind during his sojourn in England.

A THEATRICAL SENSATION.

There has been quite an exciting event in the theatrical world during the past few days; no less an incident than a real siege and free fight round the Garrick Theatre. Readers will remember my reference to Baron Henri de Rothschild's play "Croesus" which Mr. Bourchier was to produce. There seems to have been some dispute between the burly lessee of the Garrick and Mr. Hanson, the American Impressario, who obtained the rights of production from the French millionaire. Mr. Hanson said that he believed in the play and wanted it produced, but appeared to disapprove of Mr. Bourchier's conception of the leading part. Anyhow, he got an injunction from Mr. Justice Bucknill at his private house. As two people can play at most games, Mr. Bourchier also laid his case before the judge at his country residence at Epsom. However, these are all matters behind the scenes, the public being more interested in the performance that took place on Saturday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Hanson asked Mr. Burchell, Mr. Bourchier's manager, to leave the theatre. This the latter refused to do, so there took place a hand to hand struggle between the conflicting parties and Mr. Bourchier's men were hustled into the street and the doors closed on them.

None who know the genial actor-manager will imagine that he took his beating lying down. Gathering together an army of commissionaires, this gallant leader had them marshalled in front of his theatre, and then retired to a window at the Beefsteak Club where he watched the result of his plans. The indiscretion of opening the door slightly to let out one of the defenders was the signal for the attack by the besieging force, entirely composed as it was of old soldiers; some of them doughty veterans from the South African War. The gates were rushed and the position stormed in brilliant fashion. To use the words of an invader, they simply threw the defenders out, and gave them something more than had been received. Assisted by this vigorous form of advertising, let us hope that Baron Henri de Rothschild's play will be a success, but it certainly cannot offer more entertainment than has this martial prelude.

THE THEATRICAL FETE.

Even glorious June cannot always be relied upon in this erratic climate of ours, and last year the theatrical garden party, that annual fete for charity which is a unique event of the season, was literally swamped out of the Botanical Gardens at Regent's Park. The organisers are not going to run any risks this year so they have taken the Royal Hospital Gardens at Chelsea and are going to have their entertainment roofed over. This will indeed be an undertaking. The Theatrical Garden Party on this occasion is likely to outshine even its brilliant predecessors in the variety and humour of its side-shows. "Black Torture, or Spottem from the Yard," written by John Harwood and produced by Mr. Cyril Maude, will be the *piede de resistance*. Mr. Maude will be assisted by Miss Hilda Trevelyan, Mr. Edmund Gwen and Mr. Kenneth Douglas. Three Revues are to be imported from the Empire, the Shaftesbury and the Lyric theatres, and a good deal of variety entertainment is to be contributed by artists from the "Halls." The side-shows, including the Temple of Flora and an imposing list of cocoanut shies and shooting galleries and the usual accessories of affair, will be on an unprecedented scale.

LORD ASHBOURNE.

In Lord Ashbourne who just has died at St. George's Hospital after a sudden siezure in Hyde Park, the world of politics loses an historic figure and London society a genial and popular member. Lord Salisbury's Irish Chancellor was typical of his countrymen; indeed, Protestant and Tory though he was, with his fresh clean-shaven face and straight white hair, he would have passed for a chracteristic parish pariest had he been dressed in clerical garb. It will surprise many people to learn that the ex-Irish Chancellor was but seventy-six years of age, seeing that his distinguished career dates back nearly forty years. But Lord Ashbourne, or Mr. Gibson as he was in those days, possessed qualities that were early recognised, and was perhaps more brilliant than deep. He was a great orator and in debate possessed a wit which stood him in good stead when facing the giants of the Liberal front bench during the Gladstone regime. On one occasion, when the Liberal party was in opposition, the late Sir William Harcourt made an eloquent, if rather unctuous speech, in which he likened his party to the children of Israel wandering in the wildernes, but on the eve of reaching the promised land. Mr. Gibson, in reply, adopted a tone of sympathy, and recalled the fact that when the chosen people arrived at their new home flowing with milk and honey, they had lost their leaders in the course of their wanderings.

IMPERIAL SERVICE EXHIBITION.

In my previous references to the Imperial Service Exhibition which is to be opened at Earl's Court in a week's time I did not refer to what is likely to be the most interesting section. This is the aviation section in which developments were in a very early stage at the time of my last visit. The efficiency with which this section has been carried out is indicative of the enthusiasm that the organisers feel for the navigation of the air. The Navy is better represented than the sister service, though the exhibits of the latter alone are valued at £16,000. These exhibits are all being brought from the balloon factory at Aldershot, and arrangements have been made for testing instruments of high value to be moved to and fro from Aldershot three or four times a week. I have previously told of the flooding of the Empress Theatre for purposes of mimic warfare, and can now testify to the wonderful creation of Mr. Bruce Smith, of Drury Lane fame, who has created a striking panorama containing rippling sea, an Oriental city, and mountains in the background.

REVOLT AGAINST THE TURKEY TROT.

At last is London Society, both aristocratic and middle class, beginning to the "bunny hug," the "turkey trot" and the "Tango." It was a writer to the "Sunday Observer" who started the ball rolling, and now most journals are filled with cries of outraged dames of the last generation and some defence from the modern school. Distinguished dancers and managers are rushing into print, either by direct correspondence or by way of interview. Their views are seldom conclusive. For example, Mr. George Grossmith defends the "Tango" by saying that any dance can be made indecent. In that distinguished actor's opinion, the "Tango" is a most graceful and beautiful dance, not of Negroid but of Spanish origin. Probably what Mr. Grossmith means to say, is that he can trace it as far back as Spain. Anyhow, he says Society dames need not be frightened as it is far too difficult for the amateur's attainments.

HARDINGE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the wishes of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, it was resolved at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Radhanpur Jain Mandal held yesterday, to distribute sweets etc., among the students of both the sexes of all the Jain Institutions that exist in Radhanpur in celebration of the first birthday of H. E. the Viceroy after his recovery from the effects of the dastardly attack upon his life.

The Principal, Pandit Vishnu Digamber, of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will give a concert to-morrow, 1913, at 5-30 in aid of the new Building to be errected for the institution of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian music, Bombay). The Programme will consists of Prays, a Lecture, and various Indian compositions by the principal.

JUSTICE TO INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article of the 30th of April has just been sent me by a friend and the views expressed in it coincide so closely with my own that you may be interested to read a letter I addressed to the "Times" immediately I read Mr. Montagu's speech at Cambridge and before I saw your article. I enclose a copy herewith.

Yours etc.,
S. M. JOHNSON.

Broad Oak, Twickenham.
May 20.

To the Editor of "The Times."

Sir,—Amid the controversies that have taken place in the newspapers, and the debate in the Supreme Council in India regarding the removal of the Indian Excise duty I have nowhere seen any clear indication as to the incidence of this tax.

There are two schools of opinion, one claims that the duty is paid by the millowner and is not passed on to the consumer. The other claims that it is passed on and is paid by the consumer.

But whichever school is correct I submit the results to India, that is, to the country itself, must be injurious.

If it is the case that the duty is passed on to the consumer then it follows that the very poorest of India's millions have to pay, for it is the poorest classes who are the principal consumers of the goods made in Indian Mills. In a speech made at Cambridge by Mr. Montagu on the 28th of April on his return from India, he said that the number of people in India with incomes of less than £10 a year was greater than the whole population of the British Isles and to increase their cost of living would be a crime. Now the Census returns for 1901 show that there were 61 million actual workers (males) employed or partly employed in Agriculture, and that there were 103 million women and children depending on these workers: so if Mr. Montagu had said that more than 100 million human beinns in India earned less than £5 a year he would still have been well within the mark.

The point is that these multitudes, the voiceless poor of our great dependency, are mulcted in an Excise duty which is not required for Revenue purposes, and so long as it is levied Great Britain is upon Mr. Montagu's own showing perpetrating a crime.

If on the other hand the duty falls upon and is paid by the millowner then the question should be considered not from the point of view of the capitalist but from the point of view of the country. If the duty is paid by the millowner the latter's profits must be reduced, or if there is loss the losses must be enhanced, to the extent of the duty. It has been proved that the amount realised from the Excise duty of 3½ per cent is equivalent to a tax of about 9 per cent. on the capital invested in power loom factories, the duty must therefore retard the development of the Power Loom industry so also must it lead to less employment.

You have therefore the following: if the duty is paid by the consumer then you are enhancing the cost of living to India's voiceless myriads; if it is paid by the millowner you are curtailing industry, which means that you are narrowing the avenues of employment.

I notice that much is being said about the protection that India is supposed to ask for, protection, that is to say, against Great Britain. In my opinion India does not want protection, what she wants is justice; she wants development of her industries, and any measure that retards that development is an injustice to the country and to the people.

A few years ago India exported 25 per cent. of her cotton woven fabrics: last year she exported only 3 per cent., so that it may be said and with truth that practically all the cloth made in India is used in India. Approximately half of this total production is made on power looms, and the power loom output is subject to an excise duty of 3½ per cent. What about the crime Mr. Montagu talks so glibly about? If there is to be a duty at all who is better able to pay it, the rich or the poor? The duty Mr. Montagu had in his mind's eye was a higher import duty on Lancashire fine goods, but hat duty would fall only on the well-to-do. The goods made in India on the other hand are only used by the poor, millions of whom earn less than £5 a year. It appears to me that Mr. Montagu's published views are inconsistent, that he is blowing hot and cold at the same moment. The higher duty he is so afraid about would not in any case fall on the poor classes because it would be levied on fine goods which are not worn by them. And since he considers it a crime to increase the cost of living to the poor why does he uphold the continuance of the imposition of an Excise duty? In the House of Commons on the 21st February, 1895, Sir H. Fowler denounced the taxation of these coarse cloths as "a heavy oppressive tax upon the poorest class of the population for which no justification could be offered."

Yours etc.,
S. M. JOHNSON.

Broad Oak, Twickenham.

MARIE CORELLI AND A STAGE PLAY.

"FIGHTING PARSON" SUED.

Miss Marie Corelli on Tuesday, May 20, asked in the Chancery Division for an injunction to restrain Mr. George Gray, of "Fighting Parson" fame, from performing a sketch or play called "The People's King," which she contended was an infringement of her copyright in "Temporal Power."

Mr. Mark Romer, K.C., said that Miss Corelli's novel was published in 1902, and in January last her attention was called to Mr. Gray's play, "The People's King." After she had read the transcript of notes obtained by shorthand writers, the present action was started. The defence, continued counsel, was that the sketch was a mere adaptation of a play called "In the King's Name," which Mr. Gray said he wrote in 1894. It was not suggested that he ever published that play, or that it was ever produced in an adapted form until the production of "The People's King" in 1912. Counsel submitted that Miss Corelli's novel and Mr. Gray's sketch were so much alike that it was impossible for the sketch to have been written without reference to the book.

Mr. Grant, K.C., for the defendant, said his case would be that Miss Corelli's novel was merely to a considerable extent a production of common dramatic ideas, and that, in so far as they were common dramatic ideas, there was no copyright in them.

Mr. Romer replied that might be perfectly true as regarded one incident, or one or two incidents, but when a play produced not one incident, of the book, but incident after incident, character after character expresing themselves more or less in the same language, and when the whole plot was the same, it was impossible that the person who wrote the play had not taken his ideas from the book. The play was almost a resume of the novel.

Mr. Justice Sargant: A "potted" novel.

Counsel: That is what Mr. Pelissier would have called it.

THE TWO SONGS.

Reading alternately from the novel and the play, counsel showed that both dealt with a king or prince who married for reasons of State a princess who did not love him, but was willing to do her duty to the State. When he became king he threw his lot in with the people and joined in a revolution, and counsel pointed out that at the crucial moment in the play "The Song of Liberty" was sung by children behind the scenes, while in the novel there was a "Song of Freedom."

Numbers of phrases were almost identical. The prince in Miss Corelli's novel said, "You are tired"; in Mr. Gray's sketch the prince said, "You look tired and bored."

After the attempted assassination one said to the king (in the novel), "We are not murderers"; in the play the remark to the queen was, "We are not assassins."

The accumulation of incidents, so much alike, showed, he contended, that the play must have been written by someone who had read the book, or that the book must have been written by someone who had read the play, and as it was admitted that Miss Corelli had not read the play they were driven to the result that Mr. Gray must be wrong in his recollection as to the origin of the sketch.

LORD ROSEBERY IN A SARCASTIC MOOD.

THE ROMANS BETTER THAN PRESENT-DAY COUNCILS.

Lord Rosebery wrote, some weeks ago, to the Epsom Rural Council, says the "Daily Chronicle," complaining of the condition of the Roman road near Epsom, and the Epsom Council replied that the portion of the road in question was in the councils, and what not, all assiduous Leatherhead Urban District Council. Now the Leatherhead Council have informed him that as there is no liability on them to repair the Roman road they cannot do so.

Lord Rosebery has now written to a local paper:—

The Epsom Council disowns and the Leatherhead Council rejects this unfortunate causeway. I do not presume to criticise the decision of the Leatherhead Council; indeed, I well understand and appreciate the reluctance of a public body to add to its liabilities. But one cannot help feeling some perplexity with regard to the general position.

Here is a country plastered with local administrative boards, county councils, district councils, urban councils, and what not, all assiduous in collecting rates where they have the power; and yet it is apparently not incumbent on any of them to keep in decent order this immemorial road. The Romans, with fewer councils and rates, seem to have managed better.

From June 1 to September 30 farmers may obtain daily forecasts of the weather from the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, London, S.W., on payment of 1s. 6d. a week in addition to the telegraphic costs.

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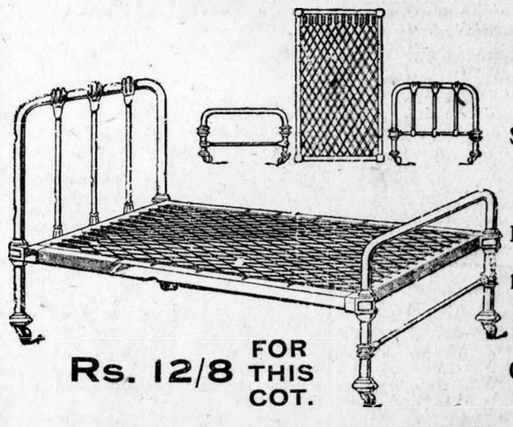
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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 23.

It is delightful to note the return of the so beloved white gowns and coats and skirts which point to sunny days. There are great expectations expressed as to a really hot summer this year, so many are the pretty modes in white being prepared. For white tailor-mades there is a very extravagant but beautiful fashion for white moire coats worn with skirts of soft white cloth. Matalasse, broche, sponge cloth are all to be seen also in white, and with these snowy suits it is smart to wear a waistcoat of some delicate shade of figured silk. The Russian coat seems high in favour for these white models, and the skirts are very slightly draped. As for the embroidered muslins, voiles, and other sheer materials in white, there are innumerable models, all more dainty and elaborate than ever.

A DELIGHTFUL LINEN FROCK.

Here is one of the new washing frocks of the season, made in heliotrope linen, with the front of the bodice, or waistcoat, and a pleated panel in the skirt, of biscuit-coloured linen. The big collar and the smart cuffs are also of the biscuit linen, and there are a large cravat and sash of soft black satin. Tiny gilt buttons decorate the waistcoat. The hat of black Tagal is in the newest shape, and has a soft, curling plume of biscuit colour. Biscuit shoes and stockings are also worn.

A SMART AND DAINTY BLOUSE.

This is a pattern that ought to appeal to the girl who wants to make herself a smart and pretty afternoon blouse. It is of soft primrose crepon, and has a sailor collar, cravat, and cuffs of black-and-white striped silk. The buttons are moulds covered with primrose crepon, and there are dainty pleated frills of cream net.

A GIRL'S WASHING FROCK.

Very easy, too, for the home dressmaker would be this very smart little "tub" frock for a schoolgirl. It is pretty enough for afternoon wear in the coming days of June, and would also make quite a useful school dress. It is meant to be carried out in butcher or pale blue linen, and is daintily trimmed with white embroidered linen and self buttons. The skirt is pleated into embroidery bands on either side.

MARRIAGE AT SIGHT.

"ONLY MET AT LUNCH FOR THE FIRST TIME."

Marriages at sight are not peculiar to Western Canada, says a contemporary. In Bulawayo, a young couple presented themselves one Saturday afternoon on the magistrate's tennis lawn and interrupted the game by demanding to be married. The magistrate refused; declared he would not have his only holiday spoilt, his office was closed for the day. The lovers were insistent; they were trekking at once to take possession of a farm a hundred miles up country, and must be married before they set off. "Why on earth", said the magistrate, "did you not come to see me this morning?" "But please, sir, we only met at lunch for the first time."

The portrait of Prince Olaf exhibited at the Royal Academy has been presented to Queen Maud of Norway by the artist, Mr. Herbert Sidney, and Mr. Frederick Charles Barley, a well-known authority on commerce.

MRS. CUYLER'S KNOWLEDGE OF DISTANCE.

The lady who, at Marylebone Police Court, was accused of "Making a hobby" of travelling in taxi-cabs and compelling the drivers to sue her for their fares, may be hailed as the true successor of Mrs. Cuyler, familiarly known half a century ago as the "Cabmen's Terror," says a contemporary. Mrs. Cuyler knew the distance between almost any two given points in London, and tendered the exact fare, without a farthing over. Irate cabbies often disputed the distance, and sometimes carried the affair into Court, but Mrs. Cuyler's knowledge was infallible and she always won.

THE BIOGRAPH IN BIOLOGY.

LATEST METHOD OF ILLUMINATION.

Everyone is familiar with the triumphs of the biograph in that ancient department of biology called natural history, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby. At the Holborn Empire we can see giraffe, rhinoceros, and elephant *behaving* in relation to one another as we cannot in Regent's Park, where iron railings divide them. The Messrs. Kearton have shown us the behaviour of the orang in his native forest, while the exploits of "Jacob" among the trees in Regent's Park were short-lived, and inconveniently timed for visitors. Mr. Oliver Pike has gone to the Faroe Isles and such places, bringing us back exquisite and instructive pictures of the life of birds. All these are great gain.

At the Royal Institution lately Professor William Stirling took us further. First he showed what is more or less familiar—the combination of the biograph and the microscope. We saw upon the screen what Harvey never saw, for he had no microscope—the capillaries, and the scurry of the blood through them from arteries to veins. We saw the movements of the leucocytes, or phagocytes, though I was disappointed not to see a fight between them and malaria parasites, such as one was hurried from one's bed to see at the Royal Inurmary in Edinburgh a dozen years ago. We saw the infective spirochaetes, a kind of animated corkscrew, swimming through the blood of a fowl.

NEWER THINGS.

Then came some newer things. The fact that time can be expanded or compressed by the biograph is familiar. We have all seen the growth of flowers, the expansion of buds, reduced from hours to seconds by this means. But it was novel to see the development of the fibres of the heart of a developing chick-embryo—taken from an egg, of course—and the construction and emigration of leucocytes from its isolated but surviving spleen, thus reduced from hours to seconds. The cells looked like the bees around a busy swarm, when their movements were thus hastened. Professor Stirling might have reminded us that the conditions which favour and *disfavour* the growth of cancer-tissue are thus being studied in America in isolated but surviving portions of tumour growth. This is surely one of the roads to the saving truth.

On the other hand, quick movements may be slowed down. The results may be largely comical, as when walking, jumping, or throwing a stone are made incredibly deliberate; or sheerly beautiful, as when the flight of a pigeon is thus watched, and the eye can see, for the first time, the completeness of the wings' sweep, from meeting above to meeting below the bird's body. The pioneer efforts of the Frenchman Marey, who would expose a runner or a bird to a battery of, say, twenty-five cameras, are now entirely superseded, and the movements can be studied as never before.

MOTION OF THE HEART.

Harvey would have been grateful for this device. For long he was bewildered by the rapidity of the motion of the heart, which he compared to "a flash of lightning," in the many small animals which he observed. He tells us that he "was almost tempted to think with Frascatorius that the motion of the heart was only to be comprehended by God." Finally he inferred what was too quick for him to see. But now we can photograph the beating of a heart which may contract, perhaps, 160 times in a minute and reduce the speed so greatly that every detail can be followed—including the action of drugs or of asphyxia—with valuable practical consequences.

Some of the foregoing results are only obtainable by the recent method of dark-ground illumination, where a semi-transparent object, such as a blood-corpuscle or a spirochaete, which could scarcely be seen by light transmitted through it in the ordinary way is clearly visible against a dark ground. The adaptation of this new mode of illumination to biology has been invaluable, and when the biograph is added, we get unprecedented results. There is yet another form of "illumination," which is dark, indeed to our eyes, and that is by the Rontgen rays. A dozen years ago one would wait or wipyqjqvbgkjcpwymfr would wait beside a patient for hours with or without a camera, in order to see certain surface movements which would indicate the site of internal disease. To-day the biograph and the Rontgen rays can be combined, and if the patient takes a meal with a little bismuth in it, opaque to the rays, the exact facts can be seen, and studied subsequently, for the patient's sake, and to teach students for the sake of future patients.

MOVEMENTS OF BONES.

On such lines we were shown a fortnight ago, not merely the familiar skeleton of a living hand, but the movements of the bones, and their altering relation to one another, when the fingers and wrist were employed. The application of such a method to the study and relief of, for instance, partial dislocations, is obvious. But whether panel doctors with five thousand patients on their lists will be able to avail themselves of these devices, or whether such modern methods will not require some other kind of developments in the practice of the healing art—these are questions which suggest themselves at such demonstrations, and which the reader will not need me to answer.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

THICK SOUP GRENADE.
LOBSTER MAYONNAISE.
CURRIED VEGETABLES EN CASSEROLE (BROOKLANDS RECIPE.)
BRAISED PIGEONS WITH CHERRIES.
GREVILLE SAVOURY.
RUSSIAN PUDDING.

Lobsters, As. 6. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Pigeons, As. 10. Sweet, As. 2. Eggs, As. 3. Odds & ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 1-15-0.

THICK SOUP GRENADE.

Shred a dozen green onions and cook them in butter till tender, only browning slightly, with celery salt, pepper and a dash of sugar; add to them a teacupful of good white sauce and let all boil sharply for a few minutes. Thin down to the required quantity with milk and add at the last the yolk of an egg. This is improved if the foundation of the sauce be made from chicken bones.

LOBSTER MAYONNAISE.

Well boil the lobsters and pick out the meat keeping that of the claws intact if possible. Make some stiff mayonnaise sauce and in the bowl arrange the lobster meat with tender lettuce leaves washed, dried and broken into small pieces, with 6 olives and 4 gherkins chopped, slices of beetroot, a tablespoonful of capers and some anchovies or redfish, using some of the latter with the claw meat to garnish after masking the rest in the sauce; stand on ice to serve as cold as possible.

CURRIED VEGETABLES EN CASSEROLE.

(BROOKLANDS RECIPE.)

Blanch 4 onions and slice them with 2 carrots, 1 knolkhol, 1 apple, 6 small potatoes, a small cupful of double beans. Melt a good teaspoonful of butter in the casserole and stir into it a level tablespoonful of flour, half of curry powder and let them cook together adding gradually a large cup of milk or thick barley stock. Fry the vegetables and apple separately in butter to a light brown and add to the casserole which should be sealed down and cooked in the oven for 2 hours. Before serving add some lime-juice and flavouring to taste. Serve with boiled rice if liked.

BRAISED PIGEONS WITH PRUNES.

Stone half a bottle of cherries and after preparing the pigeons and dividing in halves roll them in peppered and salted flour. Make a little stock with the giblets, reserving the livers. Set the pigeons in a covered dekchie with the cherries, the stock, livers, a little bacon, some red currant jelly and onion, pepper and salt. Seal down the lid and set on a grating in the oven for an hour. Remove the pigeons and if the cherries are not done cook them a little longer. Strain the gravy and serve with the cherries in the centre of the dish and the pigeons round, and the gravy poured over all.

GREVILLE SAVOURY.

Make a little thick gelatine sauce with bones or a little marmite or bovril. Mince up any odds and ends of chicken or meat at hand with some ham or bacon, some minced olives and capers with flavouring to taste with the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs. Pile this on to well-buttered slices of brown bread and mask with the jelly sauce, garnishing with a star of the egg white and a sprig of parsley on that.

RUSSIAN PUDDING.

Take equal parts of bread crumbs and flour, half each of sugar and finely minced suet and candied peel, the grated ring of a lime, the yolks of 2 eggs and enough golden syrup to make a stiff paste; lastly, add the egg whitely beaten to a stiff froth and steam for 3 hours, in a well buttered mould. Serve with any syrup or brandy sauce; a rather acid lime sauce would be nice.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—IV.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discuses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home, and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge.

CHAPTER IV.—*(Continued.)*

"Oh, I thought from the latest accounts he was badly smitten and that we should presently behold him in the precincts of Wrotham or at least of Windridge."

"He was an old man, and did not care for travel, and he has not the smallest desire to visit England. He told me so."

"Ah, but he might come now, when there's a magnet in it," pursued Max teasingly. Sylvia grasping his meaning, curled her pretty lip ever so slightly and answered very quietly.

"You are silly, Cousin Max, and vulgar as well."

Macdonald was hard put to it to hide the very broad smile which leaped to his face at this not unmerited snub. He put up his hand to hide the amused curve of his ilps, but Max saw it, and furious at being made to look and feel small in the hated manager's presence, added one more to the offences, of which, in his imagination, the Scotsman was guilty and for which one day Max intended him to pay.

CHAPTER V.

IN TROUBLE.

Cartledge did not encourage Polly Clodd and her brother to stay at Marigold Cottage. So seldom lacking true courtesy, his silence and the unusual gloom of his face disconcerted the young people, and they quickly took their leave.

"Tell Annie to come over Soondy, if she's got nowt better to do, Mister Cartledge, and if you'd coom to tea, feyther would be pleased I'm sure," said Polly at the door.

"Thank you," answered Cartledge a trifle absently. "I'll remember but I don't 'old wi' too much visitin' ov a Soonday, Polly. It's the Lord's day, an we've all forgotten it more'n we ought."

"It's the only day workin' fowk 'as to theirsens," said Bill rather spiritedly. "Soonday was made for rich folks at the beginning, I guess, when there weren't so many poor."

At another time such a remark would have given Cartledge an opportunity for instant challenge, but he let it pass and walked with them to the gate where he said good-night to them kindly, expressing his regret that Annie had not been at home to receive them. He remained at the gate after they had passed down the lane, leaning his arms on the topmost bar, his face wearing a sad look, his deep eyes full of anxiety.

Had he had the faintest clue he would there and then have set out in search of his truant daughter. But that would be a vain waste of time, so presently in the sweet gathering dusk he proceeded to put away his garden tools, all the heart taken clean out of his task, and his thoughts touched with the gloomiest foreboding. He returned to the kitchen, put a fresh log on the fire, and set the kettle on the hob, in case Annie should wish some refreshment when she came in. Then he washed his hands and sat down to wait.

He was surprised and in a measure relieved that the waiting should be so unexpectedly short. About half-past eight he heard the click of the garden gate, and looking over the window screen from his position at the table in the window, he saw Annie coming in, the pink of her gown shewing against the dark yew hedge which so effectively screened the cottage garden from the road. She was humming softly, and her expression was pleasant and unconcerned, as she stepped into the kitchen swinging her gloves in her hand.

"I haven't been long, have I, Dad? I thought somehow you weren't keen on me goin' out to-neet, so I told Polly I couldn't stop. We just had a word or two about the picnic to the Fells; they've fixed it for the seventeenth of July. Then I came right back. Have you been working in the garden?"

"Yes, have you been at Rowbotham then?"

"Yes, but didn't do more than just pass the time ov day wi' them," answered Annie, "I could do wi' a cup of tea now," she added as she walked to the fireplace, and gave the log a push under the kettle so that it blazzed merrily. "It is singing; thank you for mindin' the fire, Dad. I hardly thought you would."

"And you saw Polly at Rowbotham, you say," pursued Cartledge, and even Annie, less observant than many, noticed a curious inflection in his voice.

"Yes," she answered a trifle impatiently. "I've just told you I seen her about the picnic on the seventeenth of July."

"You seen her at Rowbotham?" he repeated.

"Yes, of course, wheer else? Whatever ails you, father?"

She wondered still further when he pushed back his chair with a sudden and most unusual noise, and coming quite near to her, where she stood in the warm red glow of the fire, gripped her arm.

"It's a lie thou'rt tellin' me. Annie Cartledge. How dost tha dare, afore God, tell me such a wicked lie?"

"Father," cried Annie in a voice of terror, more frightened by her father's expression than his words. "Don't lok oat me like that! I haven't done anything, let me go, see."

"Thou hast never been near Rowbotham to-neet, Polly and Bill coom instead, an' had nivver set eyes on tha. Tel me wheer thou hast been?"

She wrenched herself loose, and turned away a sullen shamed face, aware that her term of deceit had come to an end, and that she had been found out.

"I only went for a waak," she said sullenly, "there beant any harm in that, that I knows on."

"Who was with tha, Annie?"

Cartledge spoke quite quietly, but with a sort of compelling force which made a powerful impression on her. She had never seen him so moved. In all the happy years of her life he had never scolded or found fault with her, but had always been tender, considerate, and kind as if he kept her motherless state constantly in front of his memory.

Thoroughly cowed and frightened, she began to sob unrestrainedly, and dorpping into a chair covered her face with her hands.

Cartledge drew nearer, and stood over her patiently, waiting till she should compose herself. The glow and heat of his passion, already repented of, had passed away, leaving behind only a great sadness. "I'm waitin', Annie," he said at length, "I must know the full truth now, my lass. Thou'rt my only bairn, and it may-be that Ah've somehow missed the way wi' thee. But I trusted tha lass, that I did. And now I mun be eye watching thee like. It'll be a great change. Tell me now the name ov the man thou hast been wi' this neet, an' other neets, when I believed tha safe wi' Polly or other good friends, of thee an' me."

"Who said it was a man?" asked Annie quickly and hardly as she wiped her eyes and steadied her voice. "It's not like thee, Dad, to think the very worst."

"I try not to, why, because I'm but a poor worm mysen," he answered sadly. "Dinna play wi' me, Annie. Who was the man?"

She remained silent.

"I know, but I would hear it fra they lips, Annie. Issac told me to-day an' others ha' whispered it, only I wadna listen. Poor silly lass that thou art! A man like Max Howorth will nivver do any good. It's a common story enow. Has tha forgotten what happened to Mertha Clay at Rowbotham, and to Ben Holroyd's daughter?"

"They did not know how to look after themselves, father," answered Annie spiritedly, "Mr. Max Howorth's a gentleman, and besides he is going to marry me in a year's time, when he is his own master."

Cartledge smiled a faint, melancholy, derisive smile.

"If he means that, why does he ask tha to meet him in the dark, and teach tha to deceive the owd feyther?" he asked quietly. "I'll nivver believe that, Annie, until he comes here to me himsen, and asks thee fra me as a honest man should."

"But that's what he is going to do when the time comes, Dad," said Annie, quietly triumphant. "Just wait and see, and give us half a chance. And as for Isaac Thorne, if he would keep his tongue between his teeth about folk that doesna concern him, I'd thank him, and I'll tel him that in words he winna forget next time I clap eyes on him."

"Isaac said nowt but the truth, an' hardly that, and what Isaac says others will say, less kindly. This has got to be stopped, lass. I will speak to Mr. Max Howorth mysen to-morrow."

Annie started up in agony of apprehension.

"Oh, father, you won't do that, promise me you won't! It would make him so angry."

"If it makes him angry, lass, it'll only prove that he is a bad man," it'll answered quietly and firmly. "As I'm a livin' man noo, an' 'ope to be to-morrow, I'll speak to him, man to man, an' tel 'im what I think ov 'im too."

"If you do that I won't stop here any longer. I'll run away to Bradford or Leeds, and take a situation," she said sullenly. "So now I give you fair warning."

Never had there been such a painful scene in Marigold Cottage, and when at the end of half an hour, they were still far from an understanding of one another, Cartledge weary and disheartened left the house for a turn in the openair, hoping to get fresh strength and inspiration from it.

Once in the lane, his feet seemed to turn naturally towards the town, and in about ten minutes time he came straight as a bee-line to the cluster of buildings about the two great chimney stacks of the Sleath Mills.

Within the high walls, yet set in a pretty garden, was the house of the manager, in which Macdonald dwelt, and was cared for by an old servant of his mother's, who for love of her laddie, had come all the way from the western seas to the busy manufacturing town to look after him.

A square, substantial, two-storied house it was, most comfortable inside, and Cartledge, who was the manager's right hand in all matters pertaining to the social welfare of the men, was quite familiar with it.

(To be continued on Monday.)

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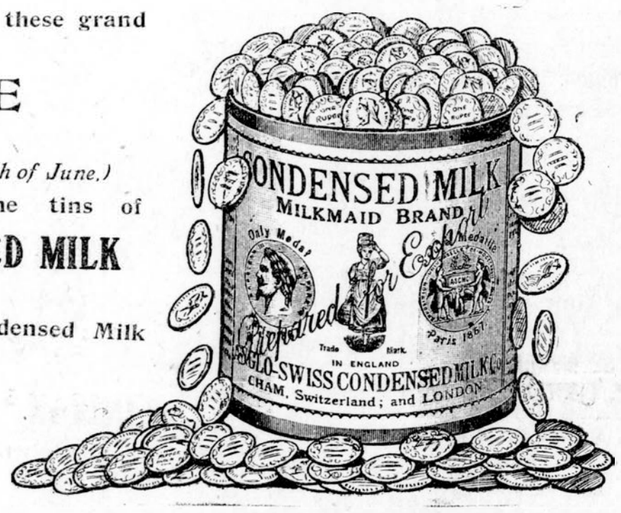

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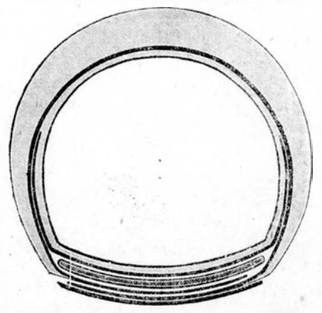
THE DUNLOP  OF 1888-89

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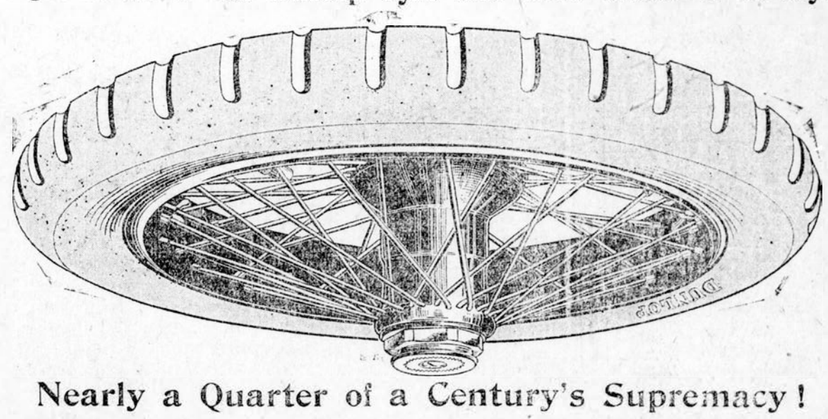

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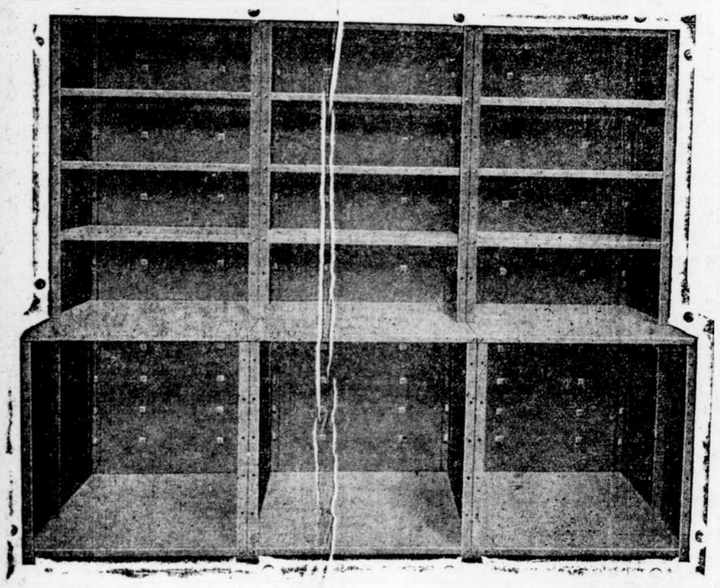

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